

# TEXTILE BULLETIN

66

MARCH 1, 1944

NO. 1



"And let us not be  
weary in well doing;  
for in due season  
we shall reap, if we  
faint not"—

GALATIANS VI:9

For over a year we have been saturated with good news about the war and yet —

Our job is far, far from being accomplished.

Even if the war in Europe is over before this is printed, we will still be a long way from the things we started out to win.

Our job of "well doing" must go on and on. We can't live on our war record after this war—and the post-war period is going to last a long time.

**BUY MORE WAR BONDS**

SONOCO MAKES EVERYTHING IN PAPER CARRIERS

**SONOCO PRODUCTS COMPANY**

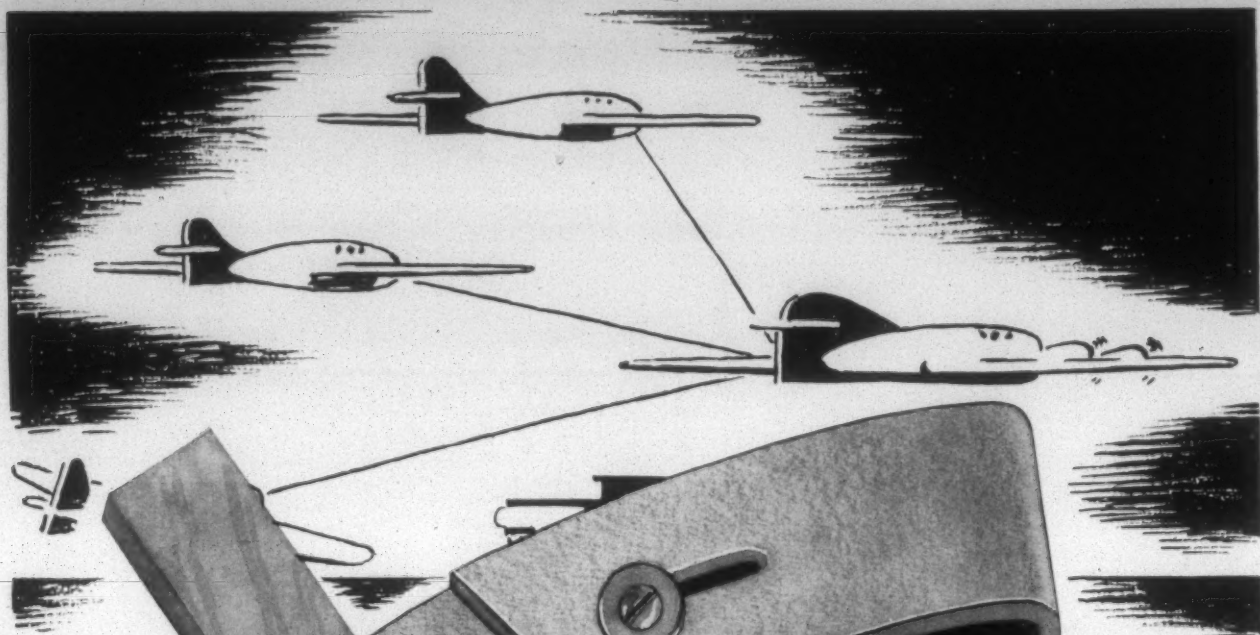
HARTSVILLE

S. C.

**DEPENDABLE SOURCE OF SUPPLY**



INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN  
SOCIAL SCIENCE  
CHAPEL HILL N.C.  
BOX 539  
AUG 44  
2529  
G



**Nuform**

Patents Nos.  
1863271-1993531  
and others  
pending

Together, the **Nuform**  
Victory and Helper Straps  
are doing an outstanding  
wartime job in many of the  
country's leading textile mills.

# HELPER for VICTORY/

The **Nuform** Victory Strap gives longer and better service, because it is scientifically curved to permit the picker stick to hit squarely from top to bottom; thus prolonging the life of the check strap and at the same time resulting in smoother loom operation.

The Helper Strap, of **Nuform** design, is a conservation measure. This short strap only requires one-fourth the leather, yet it takes most of the punishment and saves the check strap. It can be quickly and easily replaced at very low cost. Complete details furnished on request.

**SLIP-NOT** *Belting* **CORPORATION**  
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

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Published Semi-Monthly by Clark Publishing Company, 218 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C. Subscription \$1.50 per year in advance. Entered as second-class mail matter March 2, 1911, at Postoffice, Charlotte, N. C., under Act of Congress, March 2, 1897.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS - PAGE 29



To SONOCO Customers  
and your customers

***This is VITAL  
CRITICAL  
IMPORTANT***

Waste paper is our major raw material—and we are not securing enough of it through normal channels to keep up with *your increased demands* for cones and tubes.

You are probably salvaging your waste paper for collection by your local waste paper dealer. Consult him for ways and means for delivering your waste paper to us.

**If there is no dealer in your community,  
write us for name of nearest dealer.**

In this emergency we will accept grades of waste paper that we have not used in the past. With a few exceptions we will accept *all grades*.

Textile products are *essential to the war effort*. Paper cones and tubes are *essential to a large part of the Textile Industry*. It is necessary that we have every pound of waste paper that you can salvage, if we are to continue to supply the increased demand for *essential* cones and tubes to the *Textile Industry*.

SONOCO MAKES *EVERYTHING* IN *PAPER CARRIERS*

**SONOCO PRODUCTS COMPANY**

BRANTFORD  
ONT.

HARTSVILLE  
S. C.

MYSTIC  
CONN.

**DEPENDABLE SOURCE OF SUPPLY**



**SUCCESSFULLY SERVING  
THE WAR EFFORT...**

**ARKANSAS PRODUCTS**

Designed to meet rigid government specifications  
are rendering a distinct service toward  
the ultimate victory...

#### **MILDEW INHIBITORS**

**for various types of cotton cloth and yarn  
non-toxic—non-irritating**

**FUNGICIDE M:** a single product combining a mildew inhibitor and water repellent for producing a mildewproof water repellent finish on insect netting, tapes, sheeting, webbing, thread, etc., in one operation.

**FUNGICIDE PG:** for mildewproofing duck, plied-yarns, etc., by the two bath method.

**AQUAROL\*:** produces a water repellent finish on uniform cloth, overcoatings and other military fabrics ... — may be used in a single bath treatment with Fungicide GM to impart water repellency and mildew resistance to cottons ... — also used in single bath with Arko Fire Retardant to produce water repellency and fire resistance.

**FUNGICIDE GM:** used in conjunction with water repellents in a one bath treatment to mildewproof cottons and impart a water repellent finish.

**FUNGICIDE A:** a mildewproof for cloth coating processes ... — used directly in the vinyl resin solution.

**ARKO FIRE RETARDANT:** for flameproofing uniform cloth, tentage, felts, etc.

**CULOFIX L\*:** used as an after treatment in last rinse to prevent color bleeding in water of direct dyed cotton or rayon.

\* Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

**ARKANSAS CO. INC., NEWARK, N. J.**

Established 40 years



# A New Era for Textile Education •



By MALCOLM E. CAMPBELL

Dean of the Textile School

North Carolina State College

THERE was a time—and not so many years ago, either—when the average textile mill overseer or superintendent had little use for a textile school graduate in his mill. Why, a textile school boy, with all his special training, couldn't keep his looms running as well as an only fair weaver! And—ever watch one of them piece up an end on a fly frame? Took him a week to get it going again! What in the world *do* they learn in a textile school?

That question has been fairly well answered by time alone. Get behind the scenes and into the records of the responsible men in the textile industry today, and you will find that a surprising number of the executives in the industry are graduates of one of the ten textile schools in the country.

Does this mean that our textile schools are practically perfect and have no room for improvement? The textile school graduate will be the first to answer "No!" to that one. Ask a hundred textile-trained men what is the matter with textile education today, and you will get a hundred different answers, such as: Textile students don't get enough business administration. . . . They don't learn personnel management. . . . They waste too much time learning inconsequential routines. . . . They need more mathematics and less arithmetic. . . . What about time studies? . . . Up-to-date cost finding? . . . They don't get enough chemistry. . . . They need to learn how to write letters, to prepare technical reports, financial statements. . . . Their training is too shallow for

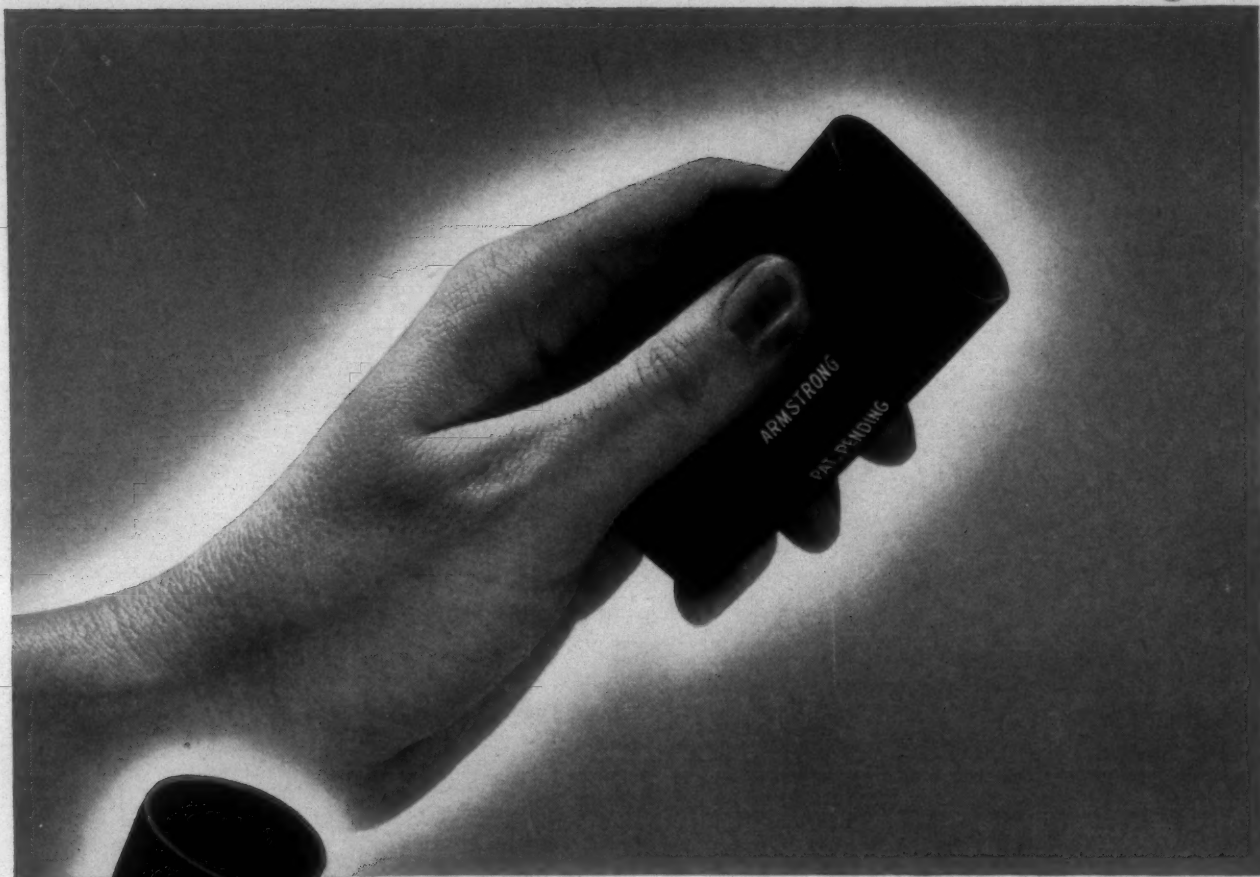
sound research. . . . Textile teachers are behind the times on rayon . . . and so on. But—in the end each of these graduates who is a successful man will tell you that to a considerable degree he owes his place in the business world to the training he received in textile school.

A textile school, like any other institution, will, to quote the Irish, go backward if it stands still. Only by continually striving to move ahead can it keep pace with the industry—but this is not enough. To serve the industry well, a textile school has got to keep about four jumps ahead of it. This means wide-awake teachers who have had successful, practical experience; who have energy and are not afraid to expand it; who have imagination, and new ideas at the rate of one an hour. It means equipment—not just good machines of the latest types—but new and old, good and bad, the type that the graduate is going to find when he gets his job. It means research, not only to contribute something useful to the industry, but also to keep the staff on its toes, and to give the student some insight into the methods and possibilities of research.

Textile education in the United States is just beginning a new era, in which the sights will be set high to meet the new level demanded of textile school graduates. It is significant that Southern manufacturers were the first to point out the need for textile education of a higher calibre. It is even more significant that these progressive mill men are willing to provide the funds with which this aim can be attained.

To the North Carolina Textile Foundation, Inc., the J. E. Sirrine Textile Foundation in South Carolina, and the Textile Education Foundation in Georgia, goes the credit for making it possible for the textile schools in those states to start into this new era with every chance of attaining the goals set for them.

# NON-STRETCHING!



## Armstrong's Accotex Long Draft Aprons help you maintain proper roll settings

that eliminates loss of operating efficiency due to stretching.

Besides being non-stretching, Accotex Aprons offer these six additional advantages . . .

**1. LONG LIFE:** Accotex Aprons in continual service for more than two years show little sign of wear!

**2. UNIFORM:** All Accotex Aprons have the same composition throughout, and dimensions of every size are accurate.

**3. CLEAN-RUNNING:** Accotex Aprons do not crack or scuff. Thus they assure cleaner-running work and less waste.

**4. REDUCE LAPPING:** Accotex Aprons are not affected by temperature or humidity. They perform with minimum lapping.

**5. GOOD FRICTION:** The efficient "grip" of Accotex Aprons keeps slippage at a minimum.

**6. SEAMLESS:** They have no seams to break open and shorten service life.

To find out how *your* mill can benefit by all these advantages of Accotex Aprons, write today for free samples. For interesting information about Armstrong's other products for textile mills, write for your free copy of the sixteen-page booklet, "Modern Textile Roll Coverings." Armstrong Cork Company, Textile Products Section, 8203 Arch Street, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.



**Y**OU know the importance of proper roll settings in producing strong, uniform yarn. You can maintain those settings if you use Armstrong's Accotex Aprons. For these long draft aprons are reinforced with a strong interliner

### ARMSTRONG'S ACCOTEX APRONS

CORK COTS • ACCOTEX COTS





## Building Industrial Morale

By J. CRAIG SMITH, Vice-President and Treasurer  
Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

**B**EFORE the war, businessmen did not hear a great deal about morale as related to a force of industrial employees. Occasionally one might brag mildly of the *esprit de corps* of his organization, without, however, giving much thought to the fact that morale is an element contributing to the mental state of which he spoke. To most of us, morale issued from military nomenclature, and was not often included in the businessman's vocabulary.

Then came the war with its military atmosphere that encompassed us almost overnight. Business found that it, too, had a military objective—to produce for war a volume that seemed fantastic—volume that could be attained only when every employee in an organization was doing at least as well as he knew how, and perhaps better than he had thought possible.

Morale became a prime consideration of management. The larger the organization and the greater the degree of decentralization, the more pronounced the need for the spiritual stimulus which so vitally affected production. Management throughout the land set about obtaining and maintaining an attitude that moves possible performance into superperformance—and is still working at this job which, well done, will have each and every employee convinced that the war will be won more quickly only when he is doing his bit.

Lacking high morale, the void in a business concern may be filled up by a body of such organizational troubles as diminished interest and increased absenteeism—all leading to a general lowering of production. Such of these and their concomitants as appear in peacetime can be met with equanimity and attended with care. But not so in time of war. Action must be taken quickly and with sensitive appreciation of the fact that management is dealing with human beings. Based upon our own experience, we are inclined to say that morale can be fostered by information and education, granted that the general background of industrial relationships is adequate.

More than once, since our country entered the war, and particularly since Avondale Mills has become largely engaged in Government work, we have been grateful for a basic philosophy of management which now permits us to

turn out cotton cloth and yarn with a minimum of attention to morale problems.

The focal point of our organization's policy is the individual. We have no central employment bureau, no formal personnel department at any of our plants. Everything we do in this direction is in the hands of the supervisory force of each plant. Furthermore, all responsibility for the management of the mills is placed with the foreman. And since he is close to the people his attitude and direction naturally have a great influence on morale and, consequently, on production. This blending of management interests proved itself only last year.

### Solving the Absentee Problem

Late in 1941 and early in 1942 our production volume was higher than we had thought possible. Then production began to fall off. On Saturday the foreman would find a perfectly good piece of equipment idle because the operator had not turned up. Investigation showed that the constant pressure was making the people weary, and that they were staying away from the job to rest up.

The first thing we thought about was the health of the operators, and we took this matter up with our medical department. Physicians familiar with industrial nutritional work came to our mills, visited employees in their homes, considered facilities for vegetable gardens, and looked into the possibility of additional milk and fruit juices. We followed the recommendations of the physicians and provided lunches to be sold in the mills; we served soup and crackers and coffee to employees on the graveyard shifts; we formed classes in nutrition; we made general use of incentive posters of all kinds and also of motion pictures. We then engaged an expert gardener to show our people how to plant and care for victory gardens.

While this was helpful, it seemed to us that the best way to combat fatigue and possibly boredom on the job was to have our employees get away from their work for a time. Since entering the war our practice had been to suggest to employees that they continue to work during their week's vacation and take the money, but we changed that policy and urged our people to take the time off and be paid for it.

All this was contributory to the solution of the absentee problem, but, in line with our long-standing policy, we felt

J. Craig Smith's article, published originally in the January issue of *Executives Service Bulletin*, describes the use at Avondale Mills of some of the accepted morale-building devices and how they were augmented by newspaper and trade-paper advertising of a rather unusual type.

that the job belonged to the foremen. Therefore, we placed the problem in their hands. It is standard practice with us that the foremen must make a number of visits each month to the homes of his employees, and we have found that this is agreeable both to the foremen and to the employees. Once a week we post on the departmental bulletin board an honor roll carrying the names of those who had worked steadily throughout the previous week, and at the same time we show a list of the names of those absent one day, two days, and three or more days. Also, it is one of the foremen's functions to get in touch with the absentees and impress on them the necessity of reporting for work. The foremen may use company automobiles to provide transportation for those people who will report when they are urged to do so.

Also, we make use of "working committees"—groups of employees selected by their fellow workers. Their job is to help the foremen to run the mills. They make suggestions as to plant housekeeping, safety, production, economics, proper use of supplies and repairs, and similar matters. These committees have been very useful to us over the years—and particularly so in taking up the cases of absentee workers. This approach has been very helpful, and the response has been entirely satisfactory.

All these devices have been helpful in dealing with a condition which is entirely normal. When people work day after day under pressure, they do become tired and they do become bored with their job. In my opinion, the morale condition would have been much more aggravated were it not for an advertising policy initiated by Donald Comer, chairman of our board. What he did was to develop advertising of a rather unusual type, which set up the background that enables us in today's emergency to deal satisfactorily with the matter of employee morale. The published messages enlightened our people and personalized the organization.

For the first 38 years of our business life, we did no advertising, unless an occasional complimentary message in

a newspaper saying "Best Wishes of Avondale Mills" could be called advertising. The purpose of the campaign begun seven years ago was to talk about our products, and at the same time to talk about the people who handle the equipment which makes the products. In a large industrial organization, many employees know almost nothing about processes preceding and following their own particular job. When they are shown what does go on before and after the material reaches them, they have an added interest in what they are doing. They develop an institutional feeling; under present conditions, they know just how their work contributes to the war effort. Also employee interest has been maintained and serviced by featuring in the advertisement the various activities at all of our mills. This has been done despite the fact that some of the mills are quite a distance from our general office.

### Advertising Told a Story

The first advertisement featured the founder of our company. The copy said: "It is an interesting and pleasing fact that children and grandchildren of the employees who produced the first bolt of cloth in the Avondale Mills are today operating Avondale's modern machinery, doing a good job and carrying on the tradition of integrity, good faith, and loyalty to the name and product. . . . Here are a few of them." The border of that advertisement was composed of the pictured faces of several hundred employees.

That first advertisement in the seven-year series set a pattern which in many respects has been followed closely. To tell our story, we have relied largely on pictures. These portray our own employees on their jobs and in their homes with their families, or engaged in some recreational activity.

We have made almost a fetish of accuracy in writing the copy for the advertisement. For instance, we proposed to build one advertisement around the picture of an engineer of a fast passenger train. The engineer was to be shown standing in front of his engine and holding in his arms a little girl, the daughter of one of our weavers. As might be supposed, he was wearing overalls made from our denim, and the little girl was telling the reader that her father wove the cloth from which the overalls were made.

It might be supposed that we would be willing to use the picture of any engineer wearing any good-looking pair of overalls and holding any attractive little girl who lived near the place where the picture was to be taken. However, Donald Comer believes that the picture should be exactly what the copy says it is. Therefore, we actually stopped that fast train at Pell City, having previously dressed the engineer in overalls made of our own denim and having had the six-year-old daughter of one of our best denim weavers waiting beside the track with her little speech all memorized.

It takes a lot of doing to prepare a picture for one of our advertisements, but everyone connected with the program now takes pride in the fact that not one of the advertisements in the series has been inaccurate in any detail. Our strict adherence to this fact has certainly made a good impression on our employees. All the advertisements have been reproduced in the *Avondale Sun*, a paper published by and for our employees. So far, we have run 246 full-page advertisements on the back page of a leading textile trade paper read by 97 per cent of our customers. Many

(Continued on Page 36)

### Cash for Employee Suggestions

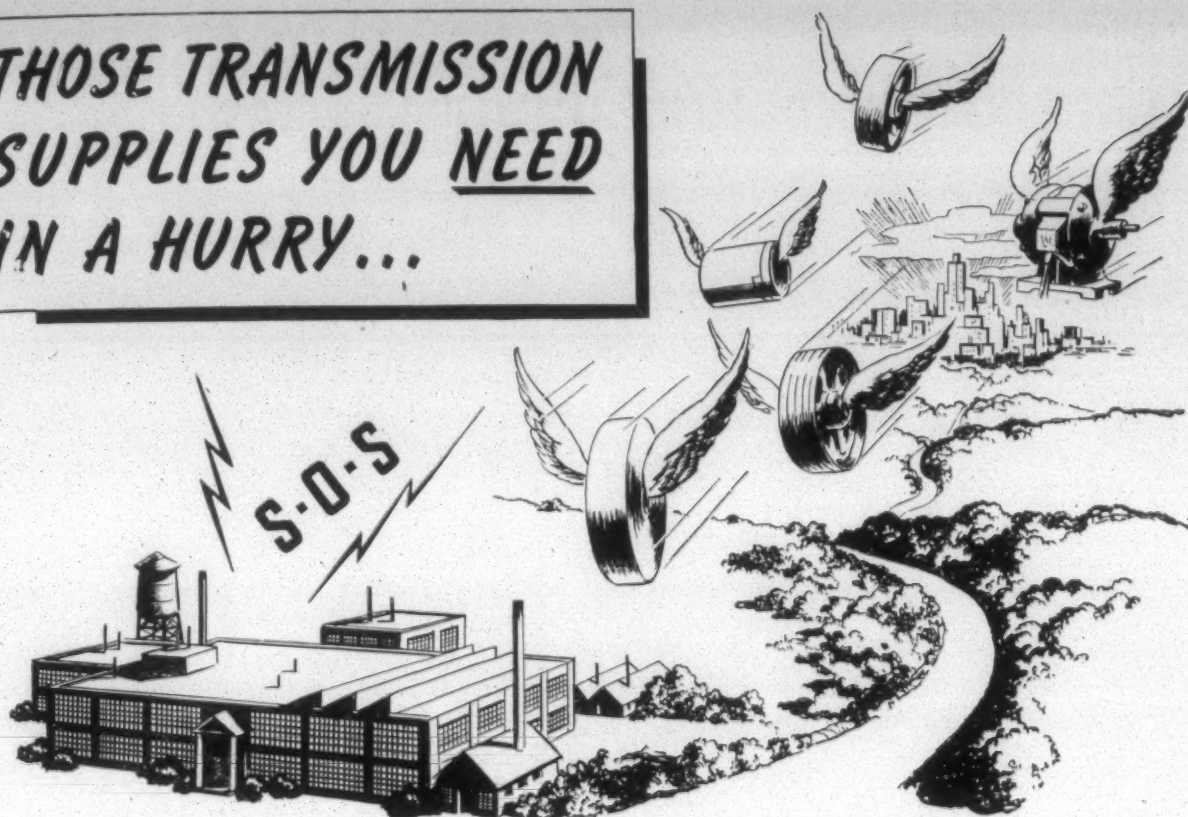
Although wage raises for suggestions which increase production are taboo under wage and salary stabilization, flat-sum rewards in the form of cash, checks or war bonds are permitted without War Labor Board approval. Periodic contests offering competitive cash prizes for the best suggestions also may be staged without approval. Elimination of safety hazards is an acceptable theme, and so is conservation of materials.

According to the Labor Relations Institute, which recently issued a bulletin on this subject, employers who pay for suggestions should protect themselves against possible questioning by tax or wage-hour investigators, through recording every usable suggestion. The amount of the award (generally ranging from \$5 to \$100) should be in keeping with the savings effected by the employee's idea.

Letters written by the top executive to the recipients of awards not only improve labor relations but also provide carbon copies to supplement the other records of amounts paid out to employees for this purpose.



**THOSE TRANSMISSION  
SUPPLIES YOU NEED  
IN A HURRY...**



## **...You can get in a HURRY from Southern Belting**

When meeting delivery schedules is so vitally important, don't have your production held up while you wait for replacements on your mechanical drive equipment.

Phone, wire or write us. With large stocks of leather and rubber belting, V-belts and Sheaves, paper and metal pulleys, Rockwood-Southern pivoted motor drives and Westinghouse motors—there's a more than fair chance we can ship immediately from stock. If not, you can count on us to make or get what you need quickly.



From years of experience in serving it, we know what mechanical drive materials the textile industry needs to keep its operations on schedule, and we try to anticipate your requirements in advance, as far as priorities will permit.

Simplify your purchasing of mechanical drive equipment in these trying days by concentrating it at one source you can depend upon for quality and service. When possible, check with our representative ahead of your needs. • Buy War Bonds!

# **SOUTHERN BELTING COMPANY**

*Manufacturers and Warehouse Distributors* **ATLANTA, GA.**

Leather Belting  
•  
V-Belts and Sheaves  
•  
Veelos Adjustable  
V-Belts  
•  
Westinghouse  
Motors

Rockwood-Southern  
Short Center Drives  
•  
Paper and Metal  
Pulleys  
•  
Bushings and  
Accessories

# The Currently Critical Situation in Textile Paper Carriers

By JAMES T. McADEN  
Associate Editor

THE critical shortage of waste paper and of wood pulp due to increased demands for all types of paperboard is now being brought home to the textile industry. On Feb. 19 the War Production Board issued a statement to the paper industry that 45 per cent of its capacity could be and in all probability would be allocated to the 16 war agencies. Many paper mills throughout the country have already been forced to shut down completely or curtail production to three or four days per week because of the scarcity of wood pulp and paper. It is estimated that over 667,000 tons of waste paper is required per month in the United States, and so far collections are far short of this goal.

Just how does the waste paper shortage tie in with the operation of a cotton or rayon mill? You might think the answer to this question is vague, but it is not—it will be very clear-cut to the mill operator who finds that his supply of cones or tubes has stopped.

Then the next logical query—why should the supply of textile mill carriers be cut off? Here again the reply is simple. Sonoco Products Co., which furnishes 90 per cent of cones used by the world textile industry, 100 per cent of cones used in rayon (including high-tenacity), nylon and spun glass plants, and 53 per cent of tubes, is just before running out of the waste paper from which these articles are manufactured.

## Paper Collections Down

Sonoco's peak consumption of paper required to make cones in April, 1943, was a total of 2,147 tons. This figure has successively dropped to 830 tons in December of last year, and to a low of 695 tons this past January.

Where formerly deliveries of paper carriers were on a five to ten-day basis, Sonoco is now doing its best to fill orders within 90 to 100 days. What then for the future? Answer it yourself—no cones, no spinning; no spinning, no yarn; no yarn, no cloth—the total result, closed mills and unfilled war contracts.

Sonoco Products Co. has in desperation called on the textile plants in the Southern area to do anything possible to further the collection of waste paper and see that it is allocated to the company's Hartsville, S. C., plant for processing into paper carriers. Officials of the company say that any kind of waste paper (excepting that containing grease, oil or tar) can be put into use. Until not so long ago the plant would accept nothing but discarded newspaper stock, but the shortage which has developed has forced Sonoco to make use of nearly all varieties of paper. Although neces-

sary, this step was regretted by Sonoco officials, because use of poorer quality paper naturally results in production of cones and tubes which are not up to pre-war standards.

What, then, can textile plants do to relieve the situation? Sonoco points out that mills have more waste paper than is generally thought. Such items as mill wrappers which come around beams, old newspapers left at the plant by employees, corrugated containers, etc., can be put to immediate use if collected and turned over to Sonoco. A concentrated effort by mill executives may serve to stave off an increasingly serious situation in the textile industry.

Many cotton and rayon plants are collecting waste paper for salvaging by local dealers. Sonoco suggests that if such is the procedure mill executives make arrangements with the dealers to earmark their waste paper for Sonoco, and inform Sonoco what quantity the company may expect to receive from the dealer.

Sonoco officials state that they have no desire to upset the waste paper market, and urge that when feasible salvage activity be carried on through regular dealers. However, in some cases there are no dealers in textile communities. The company has a list of all waste paper dealers, and will gladly furnish the name of the one nearest to a particular textile plant.

## Contact Waste Paper Dealers

Sonoco will make arrangements to pick up waste paper at any mill unable to dispose of this essential raw material through the regular channels. The company is offering ceiling prices on waste paper, and only ceiling prices. There is a black market in waste paper, but Sonoco has refused to deal in it. Sonoco trucks can pick up quantities of waste paper when returning to the Hartsville plant from trips to deliver finished products.

A very simple paper baler has been devised by Sonoco for use in baling the waste. A blueprint of this baler can

(Continued on Page 31)



Sonoco Products Co. is convinced that the manufacture of cones, as shown above, will have to be halted if sufficient quantities of waste paper, the raw material, are not located.



NOW AVAILABLE TO THE ENTIRE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

# DAYTON *Reversible* DROP-BOX PICKER

WITH  
**3-POINT**  
DENSITY  
CONSTRUCTION

## NOTE THESE POINTS CAREFULLY

**POINT No. 1**—Composition is harder around the spindle rod. Oil-less, self-lubricating, resinous bearing, will not become egg-shaped in service.

**POINT No. 2**—Softer composition at the picker stick contact. Proper cushion to shuttle point.

**POINT No. 3**—Special composition at shuttle contact eliminates shuttle point loosening. Perfect throw to shuttle throughout life of picker.

One-piece construction—no rivets



## Combines Far Longer Life with Extraordinary Efficiency

Because of its proved performance in helping to speed up wartime production schedules, Dayton Rubber offers its exclusive Reversible Drop-Box Picker to the entire textile industry.

This remarkable picker embodies a different and vastly improved type of construction which gives longer life, lower cost per loom hour and a degree of

efficiency not previously known.

The unique one-piece unit construction prevents bearing wear, provides a uniform and correct shuttle contact point and insures a perfect throw to the shuttle. No pre-aging or dipping required.

Dayton Rubber engineers, with their priceless background of research and experience, worked long and hard to produce this

picker, and its performance exceeds even their greatest expectations. It is truly representative of the Technical Excellence which has won a name for all Dayton Rubber Textile Parts.

The Dayton Reversible Drop-Box Picker can improve *your* production. Write for the full facts.

THE DAYTON RUBBER MFG. CO.  
Dayton 1, Ohio • Waynesville, N. C.

Let's all Back the Attack  
With War Bonds

Pickers by **Dayton**  
Rubber

REG. TRADE MARK THE DAYTON RUBBER MFG. CO.

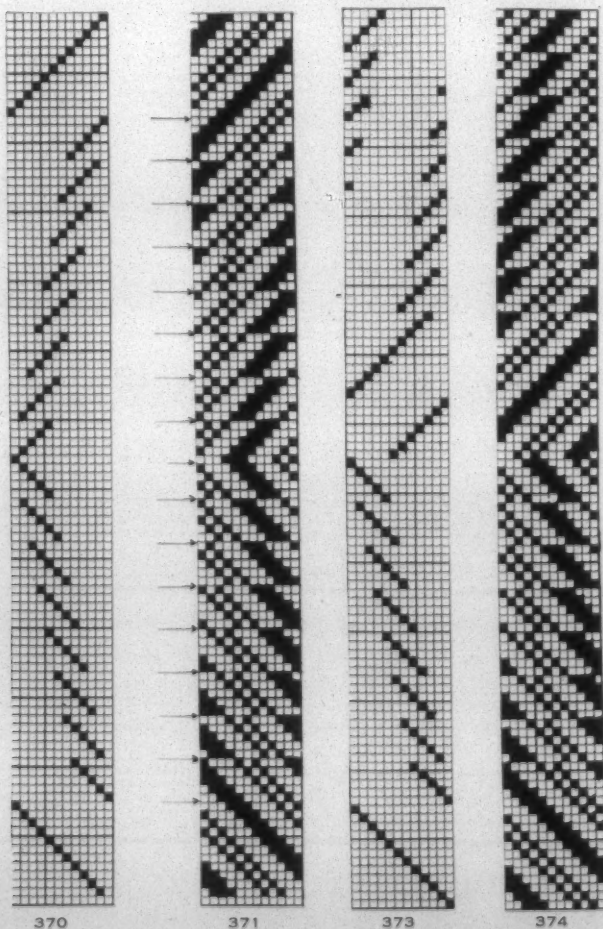
# PRACTICAL TEXTILE DESIGNING

By THOMAS NELSON, Dean Emeritus of the Textile School,  
North Carolina State College, Raleigh

## PART TWENTY-NINE

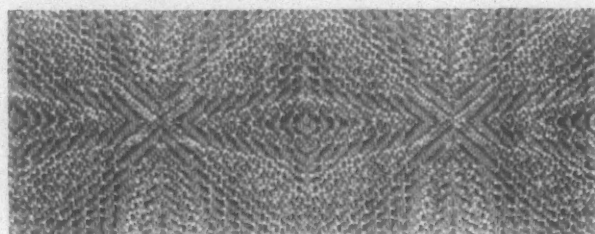
Dr. Nelson's topic in this installment of his series is "Making Jacquard Designs on the Dobby." The next subject to be taken up will be the creation of new designs through rayon embellishment. Other installments, scheduled for future issues, will cover diameter of yarns and fabric analysis.

THE use of pointed drafts, skip drafts, double and triple diamond drafts enables a designer to make large patterns on the dobby. Another method of making large patterns on the dobby is by having a specially arranged drawing-in draft and applying a specified weave with the draft.



The system of making new designs from this last-mentioned method can be better understood by the use of illustrations. Fig. 370 illustrates a drawing-in draft on 12 harness shafts. A weave must be used that repeats on this number of threads, or a number which is a multiple of that

number. An examination of the drawing-in draft shows that the first 12 threads are drawn through the heddles on the harness shafts straight from front to back, then five threads on the first five harness shafts. After this, five

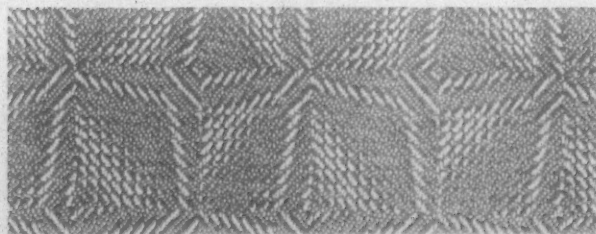


372

threads are drawn through five harness shafts advancing one each time until one-half the repeat is made on the last harness shaft, then the threads are reversed in the same order.

The chain plan is made exactly as called for by the method of drawing the threads through the harness shafts. This is illustrated at Fig. 371, using as the foundation, or base weave, a three down, three up, three down, one up, one down, one up twill.

The application of this principle can be seen by referring to the arrows at the side of chain plan. This shows the




375

first 12 picks of the foundation weave. The next five picks are the first five picks of the foundation weave because the first five threads are drawn through the heddles of the first five harness shafts. After this each five threads are advanced one pick until the pattern repeats. It is then reversed as in the drawing-in draft. Fig. 372 illustrates the pattern of the fabric derived from this drawing-in draft and chain plan.

All kinds of combinations and changes can be made in the number of harness shafts used, as well as in the drawing-in draft and weaves. Using the same base weave as for Fig. 371, with the drawing-in draft at Fig. 373, the fabric illustrated at Fig. 375 was made. By using the chain plan

(Continued on Page 36)





The Cloth that  
will stand the  
Test of Tomorrow's  
Battles is being  
Woven with  
**Flat Steel Heddle  
Products** today

## STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO.

BRANCH OFFICES  
ALL OVER  
THE WORLD

*Manufacturers of Superior*

FLAT STEEL HEDDLES—HARNESS FRAMES—ALL TYPES OF LOOM REEDS—  
TEMPERED DOGWOOD SHUTTLES—LOOM HARNESS ACCESSORIES

2100 W. Allegheny Avenue

Philadelphia, Pa.

FIELD ENGINEERS  
IN  
EVERY DISTRICT

# LET US FACE THE ISSUE

By JOSIAH W. BAILEY

Senior United States Senator from North Carolina

I AM perfectly willing to take the responsibility of saying that if there were nothing in this amendment except the requirement that the labor unions should give an account to the Congress for the information of the Congress, I would be very heartily for it; and if I must pay the price of being in favor of getting some information from any other groups in America, I am willing to pay that price. The time has come when it is the clear duty of the Federal Government to face the issue and obtain information from the labor organizations.

Hear me about that for a moment. We have given the labor organizations of America the power to tax, and we all know it. We may call it what we please, but the labor unions have the power to tax. They can tax the workers and indirectly tax the American people. They not only fix the dues of their organizations but we have put the workers in their hands. We collect their dues, in a great many instances, by what is called the check-off. We do not limit the dues; we do not know what the dues are; we just give them *ad lib* opportunity to charge the workers all that the traffic will bear, and we raise no question. Yet when we do undertake to get a little information, we are resisted in the name of all the cemeteries on earth [laughter], in the name of the co-ops, mutual societies, and burial organizations, and in the name of the difficulty of compiling returns here in a country where practically every man is required to file a return. Every soldier has to file returns, every taxpayer has to file returns, and there are some 44,000,000 of them. But now we begin to weep briny tears because a few labor organizations, having the taxing power, which we gave them, having the power to say to a man whether he can work or not and upon what conditions he may work—and we gave them that power—are involved; and now we do not dare to say, "You should give some account to the committee on ways and means of the House of Representatives and the committee on finance of the Senate as to how much you are getting and what you are doing with it." That is a strange thing to me. We have that power, and it is our duty to see to it that the power is not abused. There is no other body on earth which can see to it except ourselves. The workers cannot. They are helpless.

What we are discussing is a provision to elicit information from labor organizations, among others, concerning their incomes and their financial transactions. If it were

more definite and broader, I should be for it without any compromise, and without any fear of the consequences, either.

There is another thing, and I intend to be very plain about it. We have given the labor organizations so much power that this Government itself is in jeopardy. That sounds like a very extravagant statement. People might say that that was the language of rhetoric and exaggeration, but it is not. It is the language of truth and soberness.

Only a few days ago—and the cloud is not altogether behind us—there was not a member of the Senate who knew and there was not a man in the country who knew whether there would be transportation to the ports for the arms and ammunition, the clothing and the food, for our fighting men on the battle fronts around the world. Just before that there was not a man in the United States who knew whether the American people would be made to freeze this year at the instance of that modern Catiline, unmatched by any Cicero so far, at the head of the mine workers. Probably I pay him a compliment when I speak of him as Catiline.

## No One Dares To Question

He could give forth his order to close the mines, and the mines closed. Exercising a godlike power, he could say, "Close the furnaces," and the furnaces closed, or "Close the hearths," and the hearths closed, or "Close the grates in your homes and stores," and they were closed. Shut down the war effort and present our country naked in the presence of its enemies! And we do not dare to grapple with him. We do not dare to ask him what he is doing with the dues and fees he collects from the men who stupidly follow him—the misguided men.

I am for facing the issue. We are not through with it. I am with that general, whose name has not been officially made known, who referred to the railroad strike, as the papers say, as a "damned outrage." I might apologize for the use of the adjective, and simply say that while the language is not parliamentary, perhaps, it was deserved; it was good military language, it was timely, it was true, it was in the line of duty; and I am with it.

Think of our situation, senators. Where do we put ourselves today? We have the amendment down to the point of merely calling for information as to what these institutions are doing, institutions to which we gave the power,

(Continued on Page 32)

This article is an abstract of a speech by Senator Bailey before the Senate Jan. 18. The address, which deals with the current political power of labor unions and a move in Congress to force union organizations to submit public financial reports, has caused much comment in both labor and business circles.



Arrangements for your service completed

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Carolinas

The Engineering Sales Co.

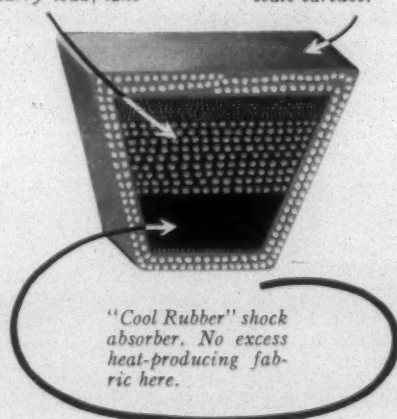
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SOLVE YOUR POWER TRANSMISSION PROBLEMS:

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in rubber carry load, take  
shock.

Flexible cover takes wear,  
seals carcass.



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B. F. Goodrich Multi-V Belts are true V belts of straight side construction made in accurately machined molds. The two-ply cover takes plenty of wear and seals out moisture, oil and grit. Each load-carrying cord in the carcass is surrounded and cushioned in rubber, and the thick rubber base of the belt allows it to absorb the shock of sudden loads. The use of a special rubber compound in these belts produces 75 per cent less internal heat than other compounds, and the use of Agerite, a patented B. F. Goodrich ingredient, improves aging qualities as much as 200 per cent.

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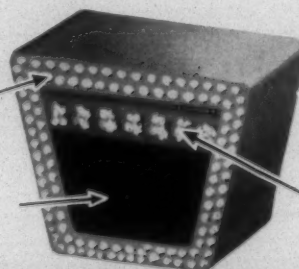
The perfectly balanced construction of B. F. Goodrich Fractional Horsepower V-Belts means smoother operation, less stretch, longer life, lower belt costs. Refinements in manufacture have made possible uniform distribution of tensile stress resulting in better operating characteristics.

Balance is achieved in the belts' strength member by the use of only a single layer of high-tensile cords. Cord size is varied in proportion to belt width.

Cords are pre-stretched and processed to incorporate an insulation of rubber in the cord itself. Individual strands within the cord are cushioned and protected to reduce internal friction and heating.

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fabric, all four  
sides.

New cool—flex-  
ing rubber 70%  
less heat.



Heavy twisted  
cords. Special  
sizes to fit belt  
widths.

Information on special  
B. F. Goodrich V-Belts

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COTTON GROMMET OIL RESISTING  
STATIC DISCHARGING OIL PROOF  
is available on request

THE ENGINEERING SALES CO.

Charlotte, N. C.

Greenville, S. C.

## Engineering Sales Co. Now Distributing Goodrich Products

An announcement has been made by Engineering Sales Co. of Charlotte of its acceptance of a distributorship for the industrial products division of the B. F. Goodrich Co. Goodrich V-belts and related items will be carried in stock at both Charlotte and Greenville, S. C. Engineering Sales Co., owned and operated by two brothers, S. R. and V. G. Brookshire, has been an important factor in the V-belt field



S. R. Brookshire



V. G. Brookshire

for many years. The Brookshire brothers were among the first to promote the engineered application of V-belt drives in the South, and their firm has since become widely known as a dependable source of supply and service.

In accepting a distributorship for the B. F. Goodrich Co., the Brookshire brothers point out that they now have a broader and more complete line of industrial rubber products and will, therefore, have greater opportunities of serving their industrial customers. In addition to Multi-V belts and sheaves, they will handle F. H. P. belts, round endless belts, flat belts, conveyor belts, hose, packing, vibro-insulators and many other industrial items in rubber. Goodrich pioneering and development of V-belts has been greatly responsible for the success and general acceptance of the multiple V-belt drive. Special application Goodrich V-belts include wire grommets, cotton grommets, static discharging, open-end, oil resisting and oilproof belts. The first Goodrich V-belt was patented in 1913.

Other nationally known industrial equipment accounts represented by Engineering Sales Co. include Standard conveyors, Cleveland Tramrail, Elwell-Parker power industrial trucks, Barrett lift-trucks and stackers, Nutting floor trucks and Lyon metal storage equipment.

Since the beginning of the war, Engineering Sales Co. has handled many important contracts with the Army, Navy and defense plants. Other contributions to the war effort include two of its personnel in the armed services. These are Lieut. Herbert L. Puckett, II, Army Air Forces, and Lieut. (j.g.) Allen B. Little of the Navy. Both of the Brookshire brothers are in the Charlotte office, as is also Henry C. Burr, Jr. The Greenville office is under the charge of J. A. Peterson.

To meet essential military requirements, the War Production Board has directed producers of cotton duck, effective April 1, not to sell or deliver, except on direct contracts or purchase orders from the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission or War Shipping Administration or on specific authorization by the WPB, cotton ducks of the following types: Army duck (including woven awning stripe), single or double filling ducks, shoe duck, ounce duck and enamel duck. It is understood that full details of a permanent allocation plan for cotton duck will be announced shortly.

## Military Requirements To Be Fulfilled

All military requirements for textiles will be met in the coming year, and from 40 to 50 per cent of total production will be available for essential civilian needs, it was predicted Feb. 24 by W. Ray Bell, president of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York in his report at the annual meeting of the organization. Essential cloth requirements for industrial and agricultural uses connected with the war effort will be met, he said, as well as vital quantities for allied and occupied countries, despite increasing production difficulties due to manpower shortages, inflexible prices in the face of rising labor and raw material costs, and other adverse factors.

"The central problem facing the industry is that of production," Mr. Bell asserted. "Wartime operations in cotton mills reached their peak in the second quarter of 1942. Since then, the accelerated drain of manpower for the services and war industries has continued at an alarming rate in spite of the most strenuous efforts on the part of mill management. Abandonment of third shift production has been forced on many plants and some sections of the industry report it difficult to maintain two full shifts. With a monthly separation rate of eight to nine per cent, the loss of efficiency has become important. Utilization of all potential labor supply has been reported by many plants, which have often performed miracles in the training of new workers. However, the loss of experienced help has meant reduced efficiency even when numbers were maintained."

Four directors were elected to the association's board for terms of three years: Alonzo F. Bonsal of Joshua L. Baily & Co., J. E. Bradley of Pacific Mills, Chas. A. Sweet of Wellington Sears Co. and Joseph W. Valentine of J. W. Valentine Co.

## WPB and OPA Issue Denim Orders

Mills weaving denims and chambrays have been ordered by the cotton branch of the War Production Board to increase their production of these fabrics. The directive provides that no mill producing this product shall operate fewer looms than it had in operation on such fabrics on Jan. 1, 1944. In addition to plain denims, the directive covers denim stripes, express stripes, pin stripes, pin checks, hickory stripes and similar fabrics. The instructions issued to the mills supersede those issued May 21, May 26, July 6 and Nov. 5, 1943. The directive to chambray manufacturers covers the three-point 90-weight only, and also includes coverts of that weight.

Manufacturers required by the War Production Board to produce denim will be granted limited price increases upon application to the Office of Price Administration if, in carrying out the WPB order, they would be forced to produce denim at a loss, according to OPA. These adjustment provisions were issued to meet circumstances arising in the case of one denim manufacturer, Samoset Cotton Mills, Inc., Talladega, Ala. They may be used, however, by any qualifying mill under the conditions and limitations on possible increases which are definitely stated by OPA. No decision has been reached as to the form which any modification of maximum prices for denim producers as a whole may finally take, OPA said. The provisions are now in effect.



## Many Textile Executives Attend WPB Meeting

HUNDREDS of cotton mill executives from 11 states gathered Feb. 25 at Charlotte, N. C., for a conference on the War Production Board's orders M-317 and L-99 and heard J. M. Withrow, head of the WPB cotton fabrics branch, make the not too surprising prediction that a still more serious shortage of textiles is inevitable.

The meeting was called by WPB officials for the announced purpose of assisting industry representatives solve admitted difficulties with the two Federal regulations and to give those present a "clear understanding that will allow you manufacturers to carry out the regulations." Mr. Withrow was accompanied from Washington by Edwin Brower, chief, and J. Bruce McCullough, deputy chief, of the WPB cotton yarns branch, and Sidney Jarcho of the board's legal division.

The chief speaker bluntly told the manufacturers that "the supply and demand pictures are out of balance. I am not an alarmist, I am not predicting a dire shortage, because there is no reason why the shortage should be severe. However, if we try to do business as usual at the expense of the other fellow, much more stringent regulations will become necessary." He stated further that WPB regulations had thus far been held "to a minimum, as we believe the more goods we leave free the less difficulties will be experienced by all. We have come to the time when military demands are on the increase. The offensive war in the Pacific is requiring more cotton textiles. The offensives to come in Europe will still further greatly increase the demand."

Mr. Withrow stated that the supply has dropped from some 12,000,000,000 yards in 1942 to the current rate of about 10,000,000,000 yards. He said the mills "put on their drive for increased production in 1942 through longer hours, but could not keep that up," and along with expanded military demand has come "a further drain upon our supply to meet essential Lend-Lease, relief, economic warfare and other export needs, though we are trying to keep these shipments down to a minimum."

Mr. Jarcho, preliminary to a technical analysis of the regulatory orders, emphasized that "WPB rules require that all manufacturers shall accept priority rated orders," but added that many producers failed to meet this requirement. He explained that M-317 was intended to effect such action.

Penalties for violating WPB regulatory orders include fine and imprisonment and prohibition from making or obtaining deliveries of material under priority control and loss of priority assistance, as stated in the texts of the orders, which apply to all phases of cotton textile manufacturing, processing and merchandising activities.

Abstracts of all proceedings at both morning and afternoon sessions of the meeting Jan. 25 will be presented in a special supplement to the March 15 issue of TEXTILE BULLETIN. (Readers interested in securing additional copies of this material are urged to state their needs to the editors as soon as possible. Orders will be filled in the order in which they are received.)

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## McDowell Heads Eastern Carolina S. T. A.

VIRGIL E. McDOWELL of Rosemary Mfg. Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C., was elected chairman of the Eastern Carolina division of the Southern Textile Association at its annual spring meeting held Feb. 26 at the North Carolina State College Textile School, Raleigh. Newly-elected vice-chairman of the group is Sydney Green of Eno Cotton Mills, Hillsboro, and the secretary is A. R. Marley of Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Durham. Named to the division's advisory group were G. E. Moore of J. M. Odell Mfg. Co., Bynum; E. C. Horner of Oxford Cotton Mills; Albert L. Oldham of Erwin Cotton Mills Co. at Erwin; and J. H. Meikle of Patterson Mills Co., Roanoke Rapids.

More than 60 operating executives of textile mills in the eastern section of North Carolina attended the meeting, which was presided over by D. E. Long of Oxford, the retiring chairman.

Current and proposed activities of the textile school were described to those present by Dean Malcolm E. Campbell and G. H. Dunlap, research supervisor. Other topics, discussed by various members, were the effect of twist on the breaking strength of single yarns, and methods followed to bring about easier and safer operations when instructing mill employees. Stenographic reports of this and other

divisional meetings will be presented in future issues of TEXTILE BULLETIN.

Plans have been completed by the association's Piedmont division for its meeting at the Charlotte (N. C.) Hotel March 4. E. C. Gwaltney, director of research for Saco-Lowell Shops, will explain long draft spinning, and F. S. Culpepper of the American Viscose Corp. textile research department will lead a discussion on synthetic yarns. Mr. Culpepper will be assisted by Carl Brandt of the Whiting Machine Works research department. Mr. Brandt for the past three years has devoted most of his activities to the spinning of synthetic fibers and blends, and is well known in the South as the result of having done much special work for mills in the section. This meeting will begin at 10 a. m.

Other divisional meetings of the Southern Textile Association will also be held this spring. Members connected with weaving mills in South Carolina will gather at Spartanburg March 18. Master mechanics from all sections will meet at Charlotte April 6, and the Gaston County (N. C.) division has scheduled a meeting at Gastonia April 14. Plans for a meeting of the Northern North Carolina-Virginia division are yet to be formulated.

# MILL NEWS

EASLEY, S. C.—More than 200 bales of cotton were burned or damaged recently in a fire of undetermined origin in the Alice Mfg. Co. warehouse. The warehouse building was but slightly damaged by the flames, which were under control shortly after firemen arrived.

BARNESVILLE, GA.—A unit of Aldora Mills, designed to step up production by 60 per cent, is scheduled to be completed about May 1. Work is going forward rapidly on this addition. Another new unit of this company was put into operation early in January. This is for rayon twisting and cotton tire cord weaving. This addition increased production by 40 per cent. It is understood that in this unit there are approximately 4,000 twisting spindles, with approximately 5,000 more to be installed in the new unit now under construction. There will be 23,000 spindles in operation at the Aldora Mills when the expansion program has been completed. W. E. Vecsey is manager of the mills and D. D. Quillan superintendent. The mills have been operated by the General Tire & Rubber Co. since 1931.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—An attendance contest for two monthly awards has been arranged by officials of Proximity Mfg. Co., Revolution Cotton Mills and Proximity Print Works. A pennant will be presented each month to the plant having the best percentage of attendance for the preceding month, and an American flag will be given for display by the department having the best record in each individual mill. The pennant will be flown just under the Army-Navy "E" pennant on the flagstaff of the winning plant.

BRISTOL, VA.—The spinning department of Bristol Knitting Mills, Inc., has been leased to the owners and operators of Norwood (Mass.) Woolen Mills, and is now operating 2,000 mule spindles with a scheduled output of approximately 20,000 pounds each week. Norwood Woolen Mills began operating on wool and rayon yarns last summer.

## North Carolina Plants Honored

Two more Southern textile plants have been added to the already long list of Army-Navy "E" award winners. They are North Carolina Finishing Co., Salisbury, and Firestone Cotton Mills, Inc., at Gastonia, N. C.

The North Carolina Finishing Co. award will be made March 16 by Col. Thomas W. Jones, director of procurement at the Philadelphia (Pa.) Quartermaster depot. The plant has an excellent record of production in the war effort, with a high percentage of its dyed and finished textile output going directly into products for Army use.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—An interesting book, "Textile Voices," has been published by Spartan Mills, Beaumont Mfg. Co. and Startex Mills. It is based on the scripts of a radio program, "Mary Phifer Calling," and provides an interesting and personal record of the spirit of textile war workers. A number of employees of the three textile plants are pictured, and their work is described in accompanying passages.

AUGUSTA, GA.—The Graniteville Co. earned \$28,616,000 in 1943, paid one-fourth of it back as wages and salaries, one-eighth for taxes and one per cent to its stockholders, according to a recent announcement. The company spent \$9,716,000 for 96,967 bales of raw cotton and used dyes, chemicals and finishing materials costing \$3,729,000, Mr. Swint said. "We have 1,000 employees in the armed forces and the 4,650 persons now working bought \$744,500 worth of war bonds last year."

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—The application of Bobo Weaving Mills, previously idle, to manufacture rayon tire cord has been approved by Government officials. The plant will employ 130 persons on the project. Output is expected to be approximately 4,500,000 pounds annually.

## Lend-Lease Machinery Shipments Opposed

Opposition to plans for supply cotton textile machinery to other nations under Lend-Lease was expressed by directors of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association in a meeting last month at Charlotte, N. C.

Members of the governing board of the association and others in the industry will impress upon the public and officials in Washington their opposition to the plan, it was announced by Hugh Comer of Sylacauga, Ala., president of the association, at the close of the meeting.

The board worked out a plan for continued participation in the program of the National Cotton Council and also discussed ways of obtaining relief from certain OPA regulations, said Mr. Comer. They also considered carefully the recent trip of representatives of the War Production Board, the War Manpower Commission, and the Office of Civilian Requirements throughout the textile industry with the idea of helping manufacturers increase their production to meet the new demands for cotton textiles. No plans for the association's annual meeting were announced.

A new catalog of technical books was issued recently by the Chemical Publishing Co., Inc., 26 Court Street, Brooklyn 2, N. Y. This catalog includes the latest books on chemistry, technology, physics, general science and other technical subjects. This catalog, conforming with the requests of technical and scientific workers and librarians, gives the date of publication of each book as well as a concise description and full table of contents. A copy of this catalog will be sent free to everyone who is interested in keeping up with the latest technical and scientific program.



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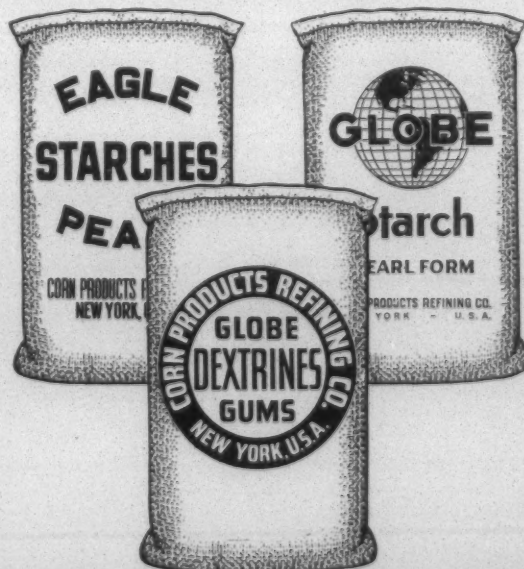
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# PERSONAL NEWS

Henry H. Hersey of Greenville has been appointed South Carolina representative for New England Bobbin & Shuttle Co. of Nashua, N. H. The company has also named Harris Mfg. Co. of Atlanta as representative in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. The Charlotte Supply Co. will continue to handle the firm's accounts in North Carolina.

T. M. Barnhardt, Jr., secretary-treasurer of Barnhardt Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C., has been appointed to the Office of Price Administration industry advisory committee representing manufacturers of flameproof cotton insulation materials.

Joseph Zapanick has been appointed chief chemist for Atlantic Chemical Co., Centredale, R. I. He was for six years a research chemist for the Arkansas Co., at Newark, N. J., and has also been connected with Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J., L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., New York City, and the Aspinock Co., Jewett City, Conn. A graduate of Brown University, Mr. Zapanick is well known for his numerous trade paper articles on various problems of textile chemistry research. He will have full charge of all Atlantic laboratory facilities in his new capacity.

W. J. McClure has been appointed sales representative in North and South Carolina for the Atlanta Envelope Co. His headquarters will be at High Point, N. C.

Edward J. Bullard, treasurer of E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C., and Danielson, Conn., has been promoted to the rank of major in the Army Air Forces. Major Bullard is a member of the general staff of the First Air Force at Mitchell Field, N. Y., and is expecting overseas duty in the near future. He is a graduate of Boston University and entered the service as a second lieutenant three years ago. His flight experience includes more than 2,000 hours in the air.



Dwight R. Means

Dwight R. Means, who has been associated with the Columbia Chemical division of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. for 21 years, has been named vice-president. The announcement was made by E. T. Asplundh, vice-president in charge of the division. After attending the University of Kansas, Mr. Means joined the company as a draftsman. Prior to his new appointment he was technical director and had previously served as research director and assistant superintendent.



"First in War—First in Peace" is the slogan adopted by the Cotton-Textile Institute and National Cotton Council for this year's Cotton Week, which will be observed from May 22 to 27. Thousands of red, white and blue posters highlighting this theme will be distributed to retailers, wholesalers, spinners, weavers and converters and many business and civic organizations interested in the processing and distribution of cotton and its products. With approximately 70 per cent of the production of cotton textiles going into war purposes, retail presentations this year will emphasize cotton's war role and the many uses developed for war uses which will be made available to civilians after the cessation of hostilities.

P. L. Dafeo, on leave of absence from his position as manager of the central division of Acme Steel Co., Chicago, Ill., has returned to resume his duties with that organization after spending 15 months in the tank automotive center office of the chief of ordnance, Detroit, Mich. Mr. Dafeo was chief of the packaging section, a division of the center which, at the request of the U. S. Army, he helped to organize. Under his direction studies were conducted and specifications prepared for the preservation and packing of tank, automotive vehicles and replacement parts. His work took him to England and Africa where he studied the actual results of the work performed under his direction.

Howard Snow, president of Southern Friction Materials Co., has been re-elected president of the Charlotte (N. C.) Shippers and Manufacturers Association.

Brig-Gen. Roland Walsh, commanding officer of the Philadelphia (Pa.) Quartermaster Depot, will be the guest of honor March 23 when the Textile Square Club of New York City pays tribute to the staff of the depot.

John W. Long, Jr., son of the superintendent of Groves Thread Co., Gastonia, N. C., was graduated recently from the bomber mechanics school at Keesler Field, Biloxi, Miss.

Ensign John P. Maguire, Jr., son of the president of John P. Maguire & Co., Inc., textile factors at New York City, was injured in a recent airplane crash at an undisclosed place in the United States.

H. C. Allington has been appointed sales research engineer for Wickwire Spencer Steel Co., New York City, where he will be in charge of the development and expansion of markets for the company's products. His previous experience has been chiefly in the petroleum marketing equipment business.

James D. Fleming, executive vice-president of the Grinnell Corp., has been elected a director of the firm, which until now has been known as General Fire Extinguisher Co. William A. Neracher has also been elected a permanent member of the board.

George H. Lanier, president of West Point (Ga.) Mfg. Co. and Lanett (Ala.) Bleachery and Dye Works, was recently presented with a handsomely bound book entitled "Mister George," a biographical sketch of this outstanding industrial leader and citizen. Written without the knowledge of Mr. Lanier, and the material gathered through conversations with his friends and associates "through the years," the book was privately published.

M. B. Odell is now superintendent of Glenco Mills at Burlington, N. C.

Capt. J. O. Thomas, former president of the Southern Textile Association, is now stationed in the civilian personnel office at Camp Pickett, Va. He has been on active duty with the Army for more than two years.

Harry L. Bailey, former president of Wellington Sears Co., was elected chairman of the board of directors at the company's annual meeting last month in Boston, Mass. Charles A. Sweet was elected president. Other current officers of the company are vice-president and clerk, Charles O. Richardson; vice-presidents, Richard G. Conant, M. P. Felton, W. O. Hay, Jr., F. H. Hillery, E. H. Johnson and H. S. Grew, Jr.; treasurer, Carleton R. Richmond; secretary, Allen M. Look; comptroller, H. R. Elliot; assistant treasurer, R. E. Perry. New directors elected were Richard G. Conant, H. S. Grew, Jr., W. O. Hay, Jr., and E. H. Johnson. Old directors continuing in office are H. L. Bailey, John P. Cotton, N. S. Hope, Charles O. Richardson, Carleton R. Richmond and Charles A. Sweet.

Claude B. Williams has resigned as superintendent of Mansfield Mills, Inc., at Lumberton, N. C., to accept a similar position at Travora Mfg. Co., Graham, N. C.

(Continued on Page 29)



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MODERN TEXTILE LUBRICANT

*Better Lubrication at Less Cost per Month*

# TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of  
Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business  
Papers, Inc.

Published Semi-Monthly

## CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 218 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.

Eastern Address: P. O. Box 133, Providence, R. I.

David Clark	President and Editor
Junius M. Smith	Vice-President and Business Manager
F. R. Carey	Vice-President
James T. McAden	Associate Editor
Capt. Ellis Royal (On leave in U. S. Army)	Associate Editor

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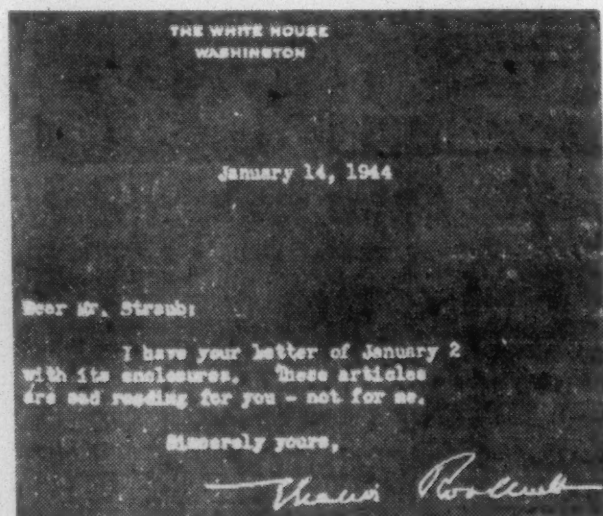
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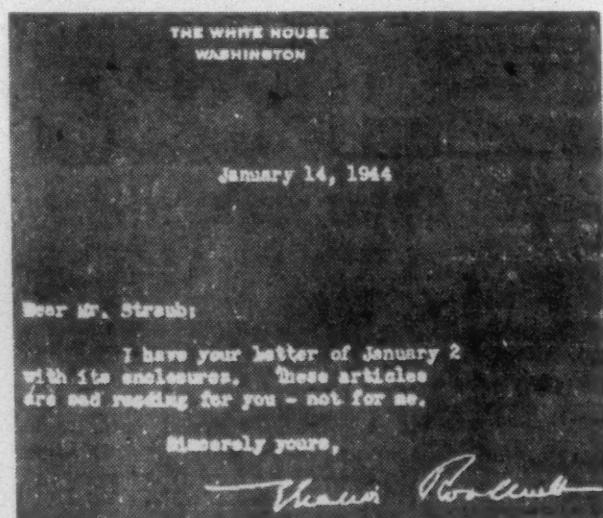
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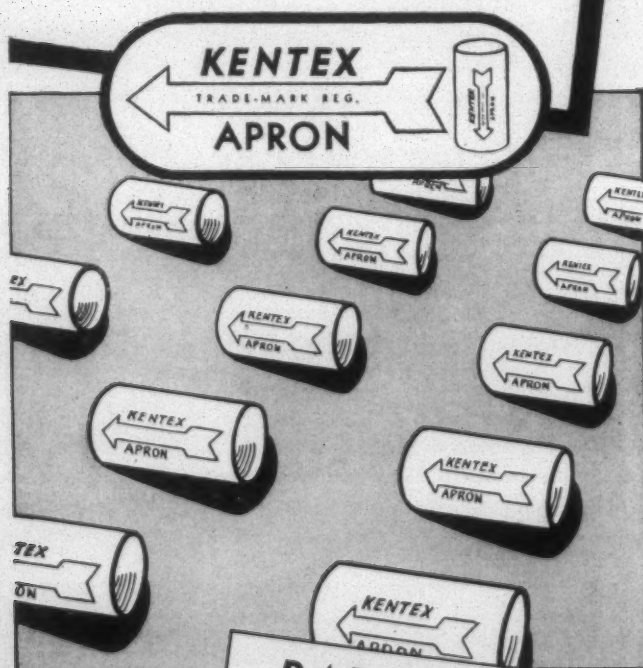
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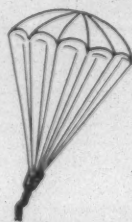
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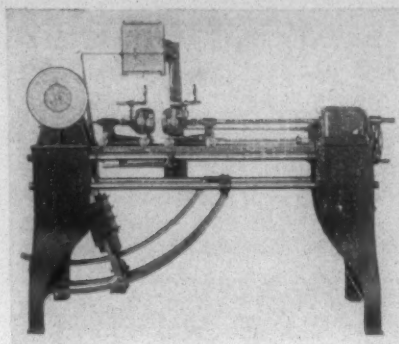


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"CASCADE" for LOOMS

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The AKRON BELTING COMPANY

406 South Second Street

Memphis, Tenn.



# MASTER MECHANICS' SECTION

## Are Any of Your Motors Slackers?

**T**HE electric motor—ranging in size from the fractional horsepower midget used to mix chemicals in research laboratories to the much larger ones used to power textile manufacturing machinery—is an essential part of America's war production program.

In an effort to put every usable motor to work producing war materials, the War Production Board has appealed to manufacturers who have idle motors to make them available for sale, and to use active motors to the best advantage and for as long as possible. General Conservation Order L-221 is designed to encourage maximum use of existing motors and to conserve materials in future production.

### Motor Materials Are Scarce

Ninety-five per cent of the weight of every motor manufactured is iron, steel, aluminum and copper, the four critical and basic materials being allocated for only the most essential purposes. The other five per cent is made up largely of mica, shellac and similar materials which are equally scarce. Thousands of pounds of those materials must be diverted from the production of shooting equipment and thousands of man-hours are used each month to manufacture new motors.

In the meantime, hundreds of thousands of usable motors, manufactured in peacetime when materials were plentiful, lie idle in civilian goods plants closed down for the duration of the war, stand half-forgotten in factory store-rooms, or are being held in too large quantities for emergency use.

In discussing the intent of the L-221 recently, John Gammell, chief of the electrical equipment branch of the general industrial equipment division, WPB, said that many types of used motors are available and that the country's industrial facilities should not be wasted in producing new equipment while usable motors are idle.

"Some manufacturers left motors idle in their peacetime plants when they converted to war work, buying all new equipment for their war plants. Others have 'hoarded' motors for possible emergencies or expansions, or installed new equipment to replace broken down motors that could be repaired," according to Mr. Gammell.

"These idle motors must be put to work turning out shooting weapons. We cannot afford to produce new motors while used ones are available. It is the responsibility of every manufacturer to put his 'slacker' motors to work or to sell them to someone who needs them. One of the main purposes of our recent motor order is to encourage strongly the full utilization of now idle motors."

Under the order, all purchasers desiring new motors must

certify to the motor manufacturer from whom they are ordering that they have no idle motor in their possession which can be adapted; that they have attempted to obtain a used motor from at least three dealers; that the motor is not being purchased for replacement purposes; and that it is required for immediate use.

The purchase of replacement motors requires specific approval by the War Production Board, granted only when repairing is impossible and used equipment unobtainable.

Since used motors are not necessarily inferior to new motors, if they have been properly rebuilt and carry a guarantee, it is sometimes to the positive advantage of a manufacturer to find and purchase used equipment. He can often get his equipment quicker, since it takes longer to make a new motor than to find and ship an old one. The price, regulated by OPA ceilings, is lower for used equipment, often as efficient as new.

Finding adequate used equipment has often saved months of production time. In one case, several highly specialized 5,000-horsepower motors were urgently needed for a South American war plant. It would have taken months to build them, but they became immediately available when found in perfect condition in an idle American plant.

When used equipment cannot be found by the applicant, he is urged to make known his needs to the electrical equipment branch, one of whose functions is to assist purchasers in locating hard-to-find types of motors, which they are unable to locate through their own efforts.

### Many Adaptations Are Possible

A little ingenuity can often make a used motor fill a particular purpose for which it was not originally designed. Motors of 900 r.p.m. have been made to do jobs requiring 600 r.p.m. by reconnecting or regearing; open motors have been made to do the job of splash-proof motors by the installation of wooden splash guards. The adaptations are endless.

In one case, a manufacturer who had exhausted every avenue he knew in searching for a particular type of motor, brought his troubles to the electrical equipment branch. They soon found the motors he needed in a plant located seven blocks away.

The order also contains a number of conservation and simplification provisions. It requires purchasers of motors to show that the horsepower of the motors for which they are applying is no greater than that required to do the job. It prohibits the delivery or acceptance of motors, unless they comply with standard manufacturing specifications and are of the simplest practicable mechanical and electrical design,

with the smallest use of critical materials. The order also greatly restricts the use of special type motors, requiring additional manpower and materials to manufacture.

Mr. Gammell estimated that the simplification and conservation provisions alone—those designed to save materials

and to increase production—will save 15 million pounds of copper; 55,000 tons of carbon steel; and substantial quantities of stainless steel, aluminum, shellac and mica.

"This is but a drop in the bucket, however, compared to the tons of materials we can save if manufacturers follow both the spirit and the letter of the used equipment provisions," Mr. Gammell said. "It is the patriotic duty of every manufacturer who has an idle motor—and of every war worker who knows of an idle motor—to take the steps necessary to see that it is put to immediate use. It is the obligation of every manufacturer using motors to take care of the ones he has; to repair to the limit before replacement; and to make every effort to find used motors to fill his needs before buying new ones."

Manufacturers who have idle motors in their plants should sell them to war plants or used equipment dealers, or inform the general industrial equipment division of the War Production Board of their availability.



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Every Dary Ring Traveler has these 3 distinctive "built-in" features: 1. Guaranteed Weight. 2. Guaranteed Temper. 3. Specially Drawn Stock.  
As a result, Dary Travelers are today permitting better spinning and twisting in many of America's largest mills.  
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JOHN E. HUMPHRIES, BOX 843, GREENVILLE, S. C.  
JOHN H. O'NEILL, BOX 720, ATLANTA, GA.  
H. REID LOCKMAN, BOX 515, SPARTANBURG, S. C.

**PROCESSED**  
SYMBOL OF  
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### Rayon Glossary Being Distributed

A "Rayon Glossary" designed to provide a broader and more accurate knowledge of rayon fabrics and terms used in connection with rayon has been issued by American Viscose Corp. and is currently being distributed to textile mills, converters and finishers, and others in the textile industry.

This is believed to be the first comprehensive glossary of this description devoted entirely to rayon and rayon fabrics. The booklet, which contains 64 pages, is divided into two sections. The first contains an alphabetical list of 99 rayon and blended fabrics, with a brief description of each. In most cases the type of weave is mentioned and the major uses for the fabric are indicated. This is followed by a list of definitions of terms used in connection with rayon and the weaving, knitting, dyeing and finishing of fabrics.

The second section of the booklet describes briefly with the aid of flow charts the manufacture of viscose, acetate and cuprammonium rayons, illustrates the difference between



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Push Button Control—Reversing Switch with limit stops up and down.  
Self contained. Set anywhere you can run a wire.

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"The Weaver's Friend"

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**L. J. CASTILE**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

**THE KEEVER STARCH CO., COLUMBUS, OHIO**



rayon yarn and rayon staple fiber, and describes the basic weaves and methods of knitting used in creating fabrics.

The glossary is intended to be of value as a permanent reference work and copies will be distributed not only to members of the textile trades and industries, but also to librarians, schools and colleges, retail stores, home economics teachers, women's clubs and interested government officials.

#### **Piedmont A. A. T. C. C. Meeting All Set**

Plans have been completed by officials of the Piedmont section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists for the organization's 20th anniversary meeting at Greenville, S. C., March 25.

The technical session, which begins at 3 p. m. at the Poinsett Hotel, will feature round table discussions on piece dyeing, conducted by R. H. Mathewson, superintendent of Union Bleachery at Greenville, and on dyeing and finishing of hosiery, conducted by R. H. Smith, superintendent of Melrose Hosiery Mills at High Point, N. C. The two discussion leaders are now receiving questions on their subjects from members.

The banquet session, which begins at 7:30 p. m., will be addressed by Dr. William D. Appel, head of the association as well as the National Bureau of Standards. His topic will be "Relations of the National Bureau of Standards to the Textile Industry."

#### **Southern Safety Meet March 6-7**

Approximately 800 men and women interested in the fields of industrial and public safety are expected to attend the Sixth Southern Safety Conference which will be held in Atlanta, Ga., at the Biltmore Hotel March 6 and 7. In addition, all other persons interested in safety activities will be welcome at the sessions.

States that will be represented at the conference include Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

#### **Picker Stick Group Asks Patience**

Foreseeing an acute shortage of raw material, members of the Picker Stick Association, meeting at Greensboro, N. C., Feb. 28 urged textile mill officials to "be as tolerant as possible during the impending emergency over which the manufacturers have no control."

The following new officials and directors were unanimously elected by members of the association: J. C. Tatum, president; P. L. Yount, vice-president; W. J. Young, secretary-treasurer; W. Irving Bullard, chairman; C. L. Huffman, vice-chairman; Harry L. Tatum, D. L. Norris, L. O. Erwin and Joseph J. Cox, directors.

A resolution was adopted authorizing Mr. Bullard and Mr. Tatum to proceed at once to Washington to discuss with OPA officials necessary corrective measures with particular reference to shortages and lower quality of hickory picker stick blanks.

The spring meeting of the Industrial Fiber Society will be held at Clemson (S. C.) College April 14-15. Inquiries should be addressed to John T. Wigington, secretary, P. O. Box 151, Clemson.

# **Eliminate TAPE SLIPPAGE**

**... by replacing your  
worn Plain Bearing  
Tension Pulleys with  
Meadows Ball-Bearing  
Units.**

**Drive spindles  
more uniformly.**



**Consume  
less power.**

**Eliminate tapes slipping off when frames are  
started up in the mornings and after doffing.**

**Write for complete information on how MEADOWS Ball-Bearing TENSION PULLEYS can help you.**

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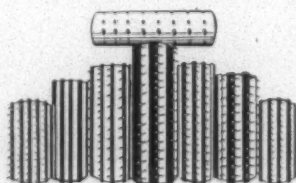
## C. E. LUTTRELL & COMPANY

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"Textile Center of the South"

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MAN with several years' experience in supply room wants position as Supply Room Man with some good mill wanting a man of this kind.

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**WANTED**

Overseer of Carding and Spinning for second shift in spinning mill on medium numbers. Mill running both combed and carded work and also blends. Good chance for advancement for right man.

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Manufacturers of Leather Belting

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OVERSEER Finishing and Napping now open for job. 25 years' experience on all kinds cotton goods. Age 56. Can give references. Address "Overseer Finishing," care Textile Bulletin.

YARN MILL SUPERINTENDENT wishes to make change. Several years' experience as Overseer Carding, Spinning and Winding; also several years' experience as Superintendent on carded yarns. Married, one child, draft Class 2-A; near 38 years. Good education and wide range of experience on coarse and medium yarns. Have very good reason for making change. Address "Y-7," care Textile Bulletin.

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WANTED—Position as Plant Maintenance Engineer. 18 years' experience as Electrician and Machinist; four years as Master Mechanic in a large textile mill. Can obtain release from present job. Address "Box L-12," care Textile Bulletin.

POSITION WANTED—By Superintendent Yarn Mill; would accept carding and spinning, or carding or spinning. Have 26 years' general mill experience; 43 years old; draft exempt. High school, I. C. S. technical training. Can go anywhere; can be interviewed any time. Address "Card-Spin," care Textile Bulletin.

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By Southern manufacturer of textile chemical specialties for either Georgia-Alabama, or North Carolina-South Carolina territory. Weaving and/or slashing experience essential. Selling experience desirable but NOT essential. Especially attractive proposition for man with proper qualifications. Replies treated in strictest confidence. Our organization knows of this advertisement.

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## WANTED

Supervisory position open to man with experience in carding or carding and spinning in high grade yarn mill. Excellent opportunity. State education and present salary.

Address "S-44,"  
care Textile Bulletin.

# Index to Advertisers

	Page		Page
<b>-A-</b>		<b>-L-</b>	
Akron Belting Co.	24	Loper, Ralph E.	36
Allen Co.	36	Luttrell & Co., C. E.	28
Arkansas Co.	4		
Armstrong Cork Co.	6	<b>-M-</b>	
		McLean, R. E.	41
<b>-B-</b>		Meadows Mfg. Co.	27
Bally & Co., Joshua L.	34	Metallizing Co. of America	31
Barium Reduction Corp.	33		
Barkley Machine Works	41	<b>-N-</b>	
Bond Co., Chas.	43	National Ring Traveler Co.	39
Burkart-Schier Chemical Co.	36-37	Neisler Mills	34
		N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.	21
<b>-C-</b>		Norlander-Young Machine Co.	36
Carolina Refractories Co.	39		
Clinton Co.	21	<b>-P-</b>	
Corn Products Refining Co.	19	Peach & Co., D. W.	19
Crabb & Co., William	41	Pease & Co., J. N.	42
Crowley Co., John E.	42		
Cundiff, John O.	29	<b>-R-</b>	
Curran & Barry	34	Raymond Service, Inc., Chas. P.	28
		Rice Dobby Chain Co.	39
<b>-D-</b>			
Daniel Construction Co.	28	<b>-S-</b>	
Dary Ring Traveler Co.	26	Scott Co., Henry L.	24
Dayton Rubber Mfg. Co.	11	Seydel-Woolley & Co.	21
Denison Mfg. Co.	30	Slip-Not Belting Corp.	2
Dunning & Boschert Press Co.	26	Sonoco Products	Front Cover and 3
		Southern Belting Co.	9
<b>-E-</b>		Southern Standard Mill Supply Co.	28
Eaton, Paul B.	28	Steelcote Mfg. Co.	35
Engineering Sales Co.	15	Steel Heddie Mfg. Co.	13
		Stein, Hall & Co.	19
<b>-G-</b>		Stevens & Co., Inc., J. P.	34
Gossett Machine Works	39	Stewart Machine Co., Inc.	36
Greensboro Loom Reed Co.	41		
Greenville Belting Co.	28	<b>-T-</b>	
		Terrell Machine Co.	32
<b>-H-</b>		Texas Co., The	Back Cover
Habow Chemical Co.	41	Textile Apron Co.	24
Houghton Wool Co.	21	Texwood Mfg. & Sales Co.	43
<b>-I-</b>		<b>-V-</b>	
Iselin-Jefferson Co.	34	Valentine & Co., J. W.	35
		Vanderbilt Hotel	32
<b>-J-</b>		Victor Ring Traveler Co.	30
Jarrett & Co., Cecil H.	41	Vogel Co., Joseph A.	43
Jenkins Metal Co.	39		
Johnson Chemical Co.	39	<b>-K-</b>	
		WAK Industries	19
<b>-K-</b>		Wellington, Sears Co.	34
Keever Starch Co.	36	Whitehead Machinery Co., Troy	28
		Whittinsville Spinning Ring Co.	37

## COTTON SPINNER

wants responsible position in a cotton spinning mill. Wide twenty years' experience in technical and commercial management of cotton spinning mills. Full production line—cotton, artificial fibres, mixed yarns.

Address "Box J-81,"  
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## Practical and Technical Superintendent

Now employed, would consider 'new connection. Understands fully all phases cotton and rayon manufacture. Not afraid of work. Draft exempt. Address "Practical," care Textile Bulletin.

## PERSONALS

(Continued from Page 20)

J. M. Reeves, president of Reeves Bros., Inc., has announced that J. A. Becher, formerly with Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Inc., Danville, Va., has become associated with his organization as director of research. Mr. Becher has been at Riverside and Dan River since 1922, joining that concern as head designer and later becoming production manager, mill superintendent of the fancy goods division, and later assistant general superintendent of plants. While filling these various positions through a period of 22 years, he has had an unusual opportunity to gain wide experience in textile experimentation and research work, especially in the fields of synthetics and blended fabrics.

Alex, William B. and Harley F. Shuford of Hickory, N. C., have established an annual scholarship at the Greater University of North Carolina in memory of their grandfather, Hickory cotton manufacturer. The scholarship will assist students at either the Chapel Hill or Raleigh branches of the University, the recipient to be selected by the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Edward S. Alden, assistant treasurer of Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass., was added to the firm's board of directors at the recent annual meeting.

Carroll D. Newell, vice-president of Cyril Johnson Woolen Co., Stafford Springs, Conn., has resigned as chief of the woolen and worsted branch of the wool division, War Production Board textile clothing and leather bureau.

Alexander J. May, who for the past eight years has been handling gray goods, wide sheetings, sheets and pillowcases with Deering Milliken & Co., and who in recent years has been in charge of sales in the wide sheeting, sheet and pillowcase department, has been elected a vice-president of the company, it was announced recently. As vice-president he will continue in charge of this department. Mr. May is well known throughout the country as a consequence of many years in selling these textile lines.

Miss June Dickson of Raleigh, N. C., the first woman to graduate from the textile school at North Carolina State College, is now an ensign in the WAVES. She was a designer with a Burlington, N. C., mill before entering the service. After receiving her commission at Northampton, Mass., she was assigned to the Navy's bureau of accounts and supplies in Washington.

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TEXTILE MILL  
SCRUBBING POWDER

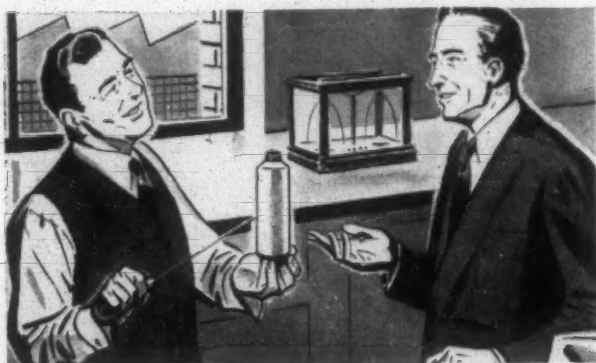


Abrasive and Soluble Cleansers  
Floor Squeegees and Rakes  
Replacement Rubbers  
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Immediate Shipments

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### Change in Traveler Style permits Higher Spindle Speed ... Reduces Fly Waste

In an effort to speed up production to meet pressing schedules on war orders, a northern worsted mill, running several numbers on 17/8", flange 2 horizontal rings, discussed the type of traveler used with a Victor Service Engineer. He recommended replacing the wide flat wire traveler then used with a narrow style.

The new traveler reduced friction on the yarn, and it was possible to run the spindles faster, increasing the doffs per day. Fly waste was reduced by a considerable percentage, thereby lowering the overall cost of production.

When such traveler questions arise, the answer depends on many conditions, which are rarely alike in any two mills, even when the work being run is apparently the same. A Victor Service Engineer has the experience necessary to help you add up all these conditions, and your answer will be the right traveler for better production, better quality. Why not talk over the jobs that are giving you trouble? Write, wire, or call . . .

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**VICTOR**  
Ring Travelers

## Several Changes in M-317 Are Effected By WPB Amendments

In its program to reduce rather than expand the number of priority uses for cotton textiles, the War Production Board has amended Conservation Order M-317. The amendments remove entirely the AA-4 preference rating on both hospital clothing and women's work clothing. While ratings for men's and boys' work clothing were not cancelled, changes have been made for the purpose of curtailing certain alleged abuses of such ratings.

This action was said to foreshadow similar withdrawals of preference ratings wherever it is found that the stocks of end products in which cotton textiles are incorporated have become adequate, or that such an open rating is being abused.

Officials made the claim that in amending M-317 no drastic alterations were made in the distribution schedules. These schedules require cotton mills to deliver specified percentages of their output for various cotton textiles against preference rated orders.

The order as amended changes the certifications required for both domestic and export rated orders. For the latter, the simple certification, "These goods will be exported," is superseded with a specific certification which will require the purchaser to furnish either the approved export license of the Foreign Economic Administration, the contract number of the Treasury Department, or the serial number of the allocation needed by the Canadian cotton administrator.

Various minor changes appear throughout the order. The phraseology of the text itself has been altered to remove doubts as to the meaning of certain provisions. The requirement that ratings must be furnished on all exports to Canada has been broadened to cover exports to foreign countries as well, although an exception is made of fabrics 12 inches or less in width.

## OBITUARY

### MRS. F. G. NORTH

Mrs. Frank G. North, wife of the president of Frank G. North, Inc., Atlanta, Ga., died recently in Atlanta. Last rites were conducted by the Rev. Leon Smith, Jr., and Dr. Herman L. Turner.

### C. E. BEDAUX

Charles E. Bedaux, originator of the much-publicized Bedaux work system, ended his own life recently in a Miami, Fla., hospital. He had been facing indictment for treason and for communication with high German officials and the Vichy French government. He was widely known in business circles, and was once described by union leaders as "that arch-enemy of labor."

### F. J. BOWERS, JR.

Frank J. Bowers, Jr., 42, treasurer of Scandinavia Belting Co., died unexpectedly of a heart attack Feb. 29 at his home in Charlotte, N. C. He came to this country from his native England in 1931, and moved to Charlotte in 1937. Survivors include his wife, three sons, father and sister.



## The Currently Critical Situation in Textile Paper Carriers

(Continued from Page 10)

be obtained at no cost from Sonoco. With the blueprint any competent mill master mechanic can build the baler for the approximate cost of four dollars. If necessary Sonoco will supply the baler and send it knocked down to any firm which requests it. The bales have a capacity of some 100 pounds.

With a goal of eight million tons of waste paper collections in 1944—one-third more than the volume obtained in the previous year—the waste dealers have a tough job to do. Considerable attention was given to this industry's problems at a recent meeting of the War Production Board's waste paper dealers industry advisory committee. The WPB salvage division is currently working on methods of clarifying the situation. Edward S. Reid, a Sonoco representative, was recently in Washington for discussions with officials of the WPB salvage and textile organizations.

Sonoco has put the problem up to its customers. The solution of it is vital necessity to the textile industry. The South's economy is based mainly on textiles, especially in relation to war production activities.

Officials of Sonoco Products Co. feel sure that drastic action by the Government is bound to come if textile mills are forced to cease operations because of paper carrier shortages. There is the hope, however, that this extreme situation can be forestalled. What happens will to a large extent depend on what the textile industry does—whether it responds to this appeal.

## Renegotiation Reserves Not Binding

Reserves for renegotiation refunds which war contractors may set up and show in their statements and annual reports are not to be regarded by Government renegotiation officials as binding on contractors, according to a ruling by the Joint Price Adjustment Board, representing the six Federal renegotiation agencies, it was announced recently.

"The increasing practice of providing such a reserve is to be encouraged as a matter of sound accounting," Joseph M. Dodge, chairman of the Joint Price Adjustment Board, stated.

"The amount established in individual cases will vary widely, depending upon the policy of the particular contractor. It may be more or less than is actually needed when the renegotiation of the fiscal year for which the reserve has been set up is included. It would be manifestly unjust for the contractor to be bound by the amount of any reserve he may have created or for the existence of the reserve or the amount of it to affect the renegotiation proceedings. The renegotiation officials are instructed that such reserves are not to be considered directly or indirectly in connection with the determination of any price adjustment to be refunded to the Government under the terms of the renegotiation statute."

Cotton "water wings," filled with a saflex plastic substituting for precious rubber, are reported to be of tremendous help to the men in the Army and Marines when crossing jungle streams and swamps.

## MOGUL METALLIZING SOLVES MAINTENANCE PROBLEMS

Your machine parts are wearing out faster than ever before under grueling war-time production schedules. Your replacements mean costly delays. You are also finding that many of your machine parts can't be had for love nor money!

That's where Mogul Metallizing fits in—rebuilds worn and discarded parts at a fraction of the cost—with a minimum loss of time. In fact many parts can be metallized without dismantling of machines.

These guns are today effecting amazing economies not only in maintenance, but corrosion prevention and production applications as well. It's the gun that's carrying on the big fight behind the lines.



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36 pages of money-saving applications, a veritable encyclopedia of techniques and practices classified by industry. Reserve your copy right away.

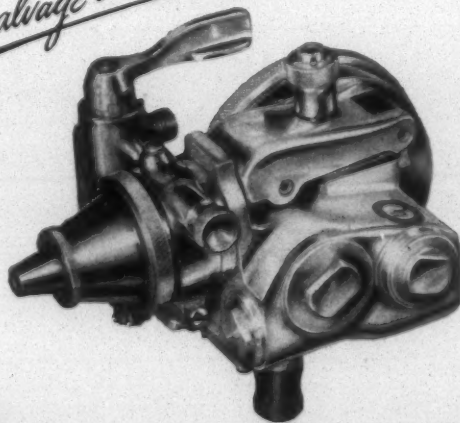


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The Mogul Model P Metallizing Gun is the most perfectly engineered unit available today. Its performance cannot be equaled. Fewer parts guarantee years of life and trouble-free high speed operation.

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SELECT THIS FAMOUS HOTEL AS  
**HEADQUARTERS**  
IN  
**NEW YORK**

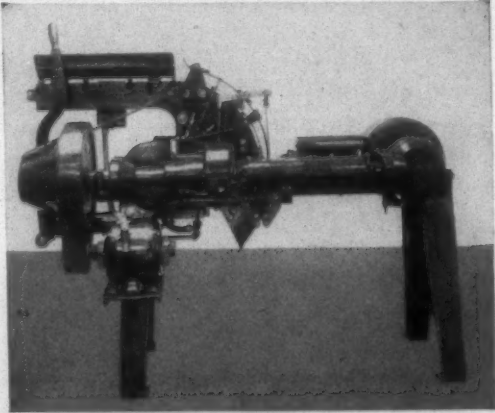
The Vanderbilt is invariably the choice of leaders in the industry—men who know the value of a good address, an advantageous location, plus superior accommodations and excellently prepared food.

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Single from \$8. Double from \$15.  
RADIO AND ALERT SIGNAL  
IN EVERY ROOM.

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A Manger Hotel

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**The VANDERBILT HOTEL**



**THE TYPE K BOBBIN STRIPPER**

HIGH CLEANING CAPACITY  
Protects barrel and finish. Usually pays for itself in one year—always within 18 months.

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E. W. S. Jasper, Inc., Elizabeth, N. J.—Penn., N. J. and N. Y.  
Geo. Thomas & Co. . . Manchester, England.—European Agt.

## Let Us Face the Issue

(Continued from Page 14)

and which should be dependent upon ourselves for their existence. Yet they have become so powerful that we are a little bit inclined to tremble as we approach the sacred precincts of their might.

Senators, nothing on earth could be more serious for this country than that. We have always operated in the national interest. The country has lived by that. We have always abhorred class politics. But here we are confronted with it, and it is we ourselves who have armed these men with the sinews of their warfare. We have them the power of collective bargaining. We gave them the power to turn humble men away from their work. We gave them the power to exclude a worker if he failed to pay his dues. Now they deny to us the very humble power of finding out how much money they are handling, and what they are doing with it.

That is intolerable to me. I will accept the challenge here. I will accept it in North Carolina. They cannot defeat me, and they cannot defeat any other senator, and they cannot defeat any honest man on an issue such as that in America, because the American people down in their hearts know what is going on. They have seen how far things have been carried, and the American people believe in the national interest and not in the interest of any group. The moment any group in this country, whether it be the millionaires and the bankers and the strong men financially, or whether it be a particular coterie, or whether it be the farmers, or whether it be the workers, becomes strong enough in its arrogance, in its stupidity, to challenge the country in the hour of war, and to tell us it will stop the wheels of the engines and the freight cars, that it will bank the fires in the furnaces unless we yield to its demands, and that it will throw us out of office unless we yield to its demands—when that hour strikes I have no question what the American people will do. They will accept the challenge; they will not support any political party that falters in circumstances like that, and they will not support any political person, whether president, senator, representative, or governor, who caters to the arrogance manifested in that way. If I did not have that faith in the American people I would be very greatly cast down. But I have that faith.

### Time for Action

I think the time has come when we must accept this challenge without fear, and on the other hand, with great confidence. I think the time has come when we must say to all concerned, "You cannot threaten your country in time of war, nor will you be permitted to hold it up at the point of a pistol."

I am aware of what Mr. Green, the head of the American Federation of Labor, said. He said there never was any danger of the railroad strike taking place anyway. Well, that makes matters worse. If he is to be believed, the railroad labor unions were bluffing Uncle Sam when his back was to the wall, and I do not know of anything more damnable than that. If they meant to stop the trains, they meant to surrender the country to Hitler, and nothing else can be made out of it. If they did not mean to stop the trains, then they meant to bluff the President of the United States in an hour when they thought he could not afford to



call the bluff. Either way you take it, there are no decent words with which to describe it; there are no adjectives sufficient to condemn it.

So, now I have met this issue for myself. I am going down the line with every man who is in favor of unity of our country until we have victory in this war. I am against every man who falters, who trembles, who flinches, or who tries to compromise with a situation in which one group or another undertakes to say to our country in the hour of its extremity, "We must have our way or we will surrender you to your enemies." That is insufferable. It is inconceivable. So I make my course clear. I welcome the opportunity to vote for this legislation, and I would vote for legislation incomparably stronger if it were presented here.

Rules governing returns of excess or unused allotments of controlled materials have been modified to bring them into conformity with WPB's decentralized operations, the controlled materials plan division of the War Production Board has announced. The modified rules, which are contained in Direction No. 26 to CMP Regulation No. 1, as amended Feb. 15, 1944, point out that excess or unused allotments which originated with WPB field offices should be returned to such field offices.

The amended direction also points out that excess or unused allotments may be returned by letter if it is impractical for the person returning the allotment to obtain a copy of Form CMP-32, which is the form usually used to make such returns. The amendment also changes addresses of certain claimant agencies and WPB industry divisions, to which unused allotments are returned in order to bring them to date.

## E. B. Grover To Join Textile School Staff This Month

Elliot B. Grover of Rumford, R. I., begins his duties this month as head of the yarn manufacturing department at the North Carolina State College textile school, Raleigh. Dean Malcolm E. Campbell of the textile school recently pointed out that Mr. Grover's appointment was a step in the development of the new program which enables the school to secure men of outstanding qualifications with the financial assistance of the North Carolina Textile Foundation, Inc., which provides funds to supplement state-paid salaries.



Elliot B. Grover

Mr. Grover is a graduate of Phillips Exeter Academy, and of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he specialized in mechanical engineering.

For the past 16 years he has been engaged in the manufacture of textiles, and until accepting his new position was superintendent of the yarn division of the Manville-Jenckes Corp. at Manville, R. I., with full responsibility for the operation of an 87,000-spindle mill making carded and combed cotton yarns ranging from 4s to 90s, staple rayon yarns, and rayon and wool mixtures. In addition to his work in the production phases of textiles, Mr. Grover has conducted research of an applied nature, and he also holds several patents ranging from the design of a non-tear balloon cloth to a micrometer thickness gauge for textiles. His experience also includes time and work-load studies, personnel management, and textile mill cost determination.

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The Sodium Sulphide produced by our method is clean, and our Sodium Sulphide STRIPS are of the right thickness to prevent dust losses, yet dissolve easily.

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Domestic

Export

Merchandising

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*Selling Agents*

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### ISELIN-JEFFERSON COMPANY

90 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

We will welcome the opportunity to discuss  
your problems of merchandising and distribution

## Cotton Goods Market

NEW YORK.—Although the War Production Board has suggested that the changes are minor, the recent alterations in Conservation Order M-317 have stirred up a considerable amount of extra confusion in the trade. The changes consist in the main of revocation of AA-4 preference ratings for hospital clothing and women's work clothing and a tightening up on regulations covering export.

As a consequence of the new order issued under date of Feb. 21, it will be necessary for manufacturers, merchants, processors and users of textiles to examine the new schedules, determine what ratings affecting them have been changed, what cloths set aside for specific end-uses have been altered, what new fabrics have been assigned for specific purposes, and how in general their businesses are to be readjusted to the order.

The entirely revised M-317 order was accompanied by a series of 35 questions and answers issued by WPB and explaining its application. M-317 as revised, along with the unchanged Order L-99, and the WPB forms 658 B, C and E govern production and distribution of practically all classes of cotton goods.

Changes in the order affect many branches of the industry. Included are manufacturers, women's work clothing interests, blanket mills, textile bag interests, cordage and twine trades, men's and boys' work clothing quarters, oil-skin and protective clothing men, diaper cloth trade, towels, artificial leather and others.

Changes also appear in yarn, cordage and twine distribution schedules, fine cotton goods distribution and carded gray and colored and napper fabrics distribution.

Many of the changes, needless to say, are what might be characterized as minor, while others are of considerable general significance. However, with both conditions to and subtractions from the schedules, extensive restudy will be necessary.

Distribution of cotton gray goods for non-rated consumption has been limited, and buyers are expressing disappointment over their inability to obtain merchandise. Mills have been releasing cloth for nearby delivery wherever possible, and since most of the sales were on priority orders or direct Government contracts the general appearance was one of being much quieter than actually existed.

The upward climb of raw cotton prices, has been the subject of much discussion in the Worth Street market, and opinions are heard that the higher quotations are practically closing the gap between costs and profits.

Some satisfaction was derived from the Government action permitting slight increases in prices of sheets as possibly leading the way to similar steps in other divisions of the industry that are hard pressed to make a profit.

### J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

*fabrics for diversified uses*

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NEW YORK



# Cotton Yarns Market

PHILADELPHIA.—Estimated reports of cotton sale yarn production during the first two months of 1944 show a further average weekly decline as compared with the November-December, 1943, weekly average. It is indicated that weekly rate of output is around 25 per cent below that of a year ago. The 1943 average was approximately 20 per cent below the peak 1942 production record. It is pointed out that this is a record of sale yarn production decline extending through nearly two years, of which the main causes right along have been known, but which has continued through no fault of the yarn industry, but because of absence of co-ordination and overall planning among various agencies in Washington.

As far as sale yarn distributors and resident spinners' agents are concerned, they still are willing to make the utmost possible contribution toward filling both war and civilian yarn requirements. Individually and collectively, they have dealt with the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, the Treasury, the Maritime Commission, WPB, OPA, etc., etc., ever since these agencies needed their help. In each separate case, whatever yarn was required has been furnished as far as possible. Individually, the yarn industry functions successfully as part of the war effort, it is explained.

Collectively, it is claimed there is lacking the necessary co-operation among the many Government agencies, so that their separate programs conflict—though originally the WPB was authorized to combine them.

In response to inquiries about the extent to which price control and other Government regulations are being circumvented, observers in the Philadelphia cotton yarn market say they have been informed that in New York it has become more or less ordinary for yarns and various types of merchandise to be available, which cannot be had as readily in other centers.

It is explained that there probably is no large aggregate of sale yarn production involved, but the alleged traffic is concentrated in strategic counts and kinds of yarn, of which the Philadelphia market has been virtually without any available stocks for many months. It is indicated that a few spinners who frequently have turned down inquiries that originated in this market are benefiting from premium prices that are said to be paid, not by the manufacturer of the merchandise, but by middlemen whom he supplies.

In some lines of cotton merchandise, it is stated, the price ceiling for retail distribution shows enough margin above yarn cost to enable manufacturers to pay more for the yarn, but OPA will not permit this.

## J. W. Valentine & Co., Inc.

**Selling Agents**

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New York City

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Southern Representative

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Winston-Salem, N. C.

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# PLANT ENEMIES

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Proved Fungus Resistant  
by FUNGUS TEST



Proved Lactic Acid  
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Points to remember

Buy War Bonds and



CONSERVE  
YOUR BEAMS!

Avoid  
BUMPING and  
BANGING

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New Bedford, Mass.—So. Rep.  
Mr. L. E. Wooten, Fort Mill, So. Car.

3

If it's **QUALITY SERVICE** and **ACCURACY** you require to **RECONDITION YOUR SPINNING TWISTER FLYER** and **DRAWING FRAME STEEL ROLLS**, CALL

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We are also specialists in all kinds of **FLYER** and **SPINDLE** repairs and manufacture flyer pressers

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Bolsters Re-pinned, Bored and Reamed. Bases Reamed. Ring-Rails Bored and Tapped. Ring Holders Re-pinned, Bored Out and Turned Down. Spindles Pointed, Straightened, Polished, Lengthened, Re-topped, Re-whorled, and Whorls Re-grooved.

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**STEWART MACHINE CO., Inc.**  
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*Specializing in*  
TEXTILES FOR MORE THAN  
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COST SYSTEMS WORK LOAD STUDIES  
PAY ROLL CONTROLS  
COST REDUCTION SURVEYS SPECIAL REPORTS

GREENVILLE, S.C.

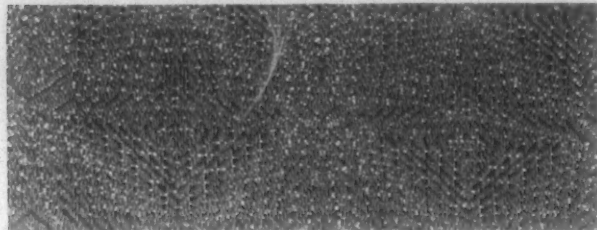
FALL RIVER, MASS.

## Practical Textile Designing

(Continued from Page 12)

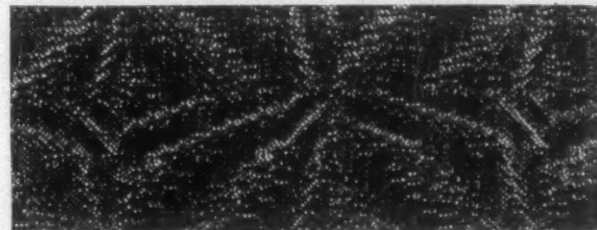
at Fig. 374 and the drawing-in draft at Fig. 370 the fabric illustrated at Fig. 376 was made.

When a pattern chain is used which does not correspond with the drawing-in draft an irregular pattern is made, and



376

such is often called a "hit and miss" pattern. This result is obtained with any interchange of chain plan and drawing-in draft. Fig. 377 illustrates another fabric made on this principle. The kind of fabric made, whether closely or



377

loosely woven, will depend on the foundation weave used. A closely woven fabric will be made if the weave has more intersections than filling floats. A loose fabric will be made if the weave has larger floats of filling and a smaller number of intersections.

## Building Industrial Morale

(Continued from Page 8)

of the advertisements have been reproduced in other trade papers, as well as in daily and weekly newspapers published in the communities in which the mills are operated.

Most of our advertisements have featured the picture of a worker on his particular job in the mill, accompanied by a smaller picture showing the employee at home with his or her family or engaged in a favorite recreational activity. All the pictures are close-ups, showing exactly what the employee is doing. Sometimes we have taken an excellent picture in the mill and then gone home with our subject to get a picture of him and his wife in their garden, there to find that his helpmate was decidedly on the heavy side whereas the wife of the next-door neighbor was a glamour girl. But we are no longer tempted to ask the man to swap

**BYRD MILLER**

WOODSIDE BLDG., GREENVILLE, S. C.

Representing in the Carolinas

**BURKART-SCHIER CHEMICAL CO.**

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.



wives for just a few minutes. We know that every one of our large body of employees is going to see that advertisement and that it is more important to have it accurate than for the lady of the picture to be other than they knew her to be!

Some advertisements have featured the work in our testing laboratory. Others have been built around the churches, schools, credit unions, and all our many company and community activities, always with pictures of our employees and their families. One of our most recent advertisements features the picture of a mother with her day-old daughter taken in the hospital. The title of the advertisement is "born to be free," and beneath it is a representation of the father of the baby at work in the mill.

Before Pearl Harbor, each of our advertisements carried the following statement: "The function of industry is to take certain things that grow on the surface of the earth, or are buried beneath the surface, and convert them into sizes, shapes, and colors that the public wants; and to do that at the lowest possible cost, without any exploitation along the route." Since Pearl Harbor, we have used this thought: "As the supply of Avondale yarns and fabrics, despite our expanding facilities, becomes less and less for normal needs . . . remember it is because Avondale is producing more and more for war needs. 'We cannot have all we want if our soldiers and sailors are to have all they need.'"

Every advertisement since we entered the war has featured the part that the men and women in our mills, together with their families, are taking in the war effort. Each picture has carried a message concerning bond buying, victory gardens, rubber conservation, and similar activities. Also, each layout has included the picture of a former employee now in the uniform of his country. The continuing purpose is to let every one of our employees know that he or she is on a war job, even though not producing guns and tanks and planes.

General reactions to our advertising program, from general reader and from employee, have been inspiring to our management. And we were encouraged a few years ago through an award in a national contest in the division of "Advertising as a Social Force."

We know beyond question that our combination of customer-employee advertising has been well worth while and that it has supported our morale-building activities, even though it may not be possible to place a monetary value on that part of it which relates to industrial relations. One index to performance in which we take pride was the award to our organization in September of the Army-Navy "E."

### WPB Clarifies Priorities Regulation

The War Production Board has issued an amendment to Direction No. 5 of Priorities Regulation No. 3, which makes changes in phraseology for the purpose of clarification, and prohibits the extension of AA-1 and AA-2 blanket maintenance, repair and operating ratings to secure production materials on the list attached to the direction.

Direction No. 5 is broadened by the amendment. Under the earlier direction, a person having a production materials rating could employ it to get materials on the list as maintenance, repair and operating supplies for use only in the production for which the rating was assigned. The amendment omits the former qualification "for use in the production of that product."



Photo Courtesy Pepperell Mfg. Co.

### More doffs per shift

Greater production is the inevitable result of replacing worn equipment with rings of ultra-modern design and fine "DIAMOND" Finish. For full production, take full advantage of this repair item.



We make all types of holders

### WHITINSVILLE (MASS.)

**SPINNING RING CO.**  
Makers of Spinning and Twister Rings since 1873



### CUT TIME AND COST—IMPROVE RESULTS IN ALL WET PROCESSING WITH BURK-SCHIER PINE SOLVENT XX

*Burk-Schier Pine Solvent XX Reduces Surface and Interfacial Tensions . . . Wets, Penetrates, Suspends, Disperses . . . Aids Detergents and Dyes. A Little Does a Lot and Does It Well.*

**COTTON:** In the kier, Pine Solvent XX brings the liquor in contact with every fiber, leaves uniform bottoms that dye and finish more evenly. Boiling time is cut. Fibers are softer, fuller, more resistant to age-discoloration.

**WOOL:** Pine Solvent XX is valuable in raw-wool scouring . . . irreplaceable in fulling. From the raw stock it produces clean, soft, really white wool in prime condition for storage or further processing. In the fulling mill, it cuts time as much as 30% . . . costs no more . . . helps you meet contract delivery dates on time.

**RAYON:** In boiling off, Pine Solvent XX rapidly emulsifies gel-

atinous materials . . . is safe for the most delicate fabrics. Used in dyeing, it makes the fabrics wet out and sink quickly.

**DYEING:** Pine Solvent XX makes dye liquor penetrate the hardest fibers and heaviest seams. It gives an even, level deposit of dyestuff of uniform depth throughout every fiber. Loose dyestuff and impurities are suspended for washing out completely.

**PRINTING:** In printing paste, Pine Solvent XX wets pigments thoroughly, disperses them evenly, and holds them in suspension without agglomeration and until the design is on the fabric. Designs are sharp, colors bright and clear, no specks are formed.

**BURKART-SCHIER CHEMICAL CO.**  
**CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE**

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

# SOUTHERN SOURCES OF SUPPLY

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Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in *TEXTILE BULLETIN*. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

**ABINGTON TEXTILE MACHINERY WORKS**, Abington, Mass. Offices at Boston, Mass., and Charlotte, N. C.

**ACME STEEL CO.**, 2838 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 603 Stewart Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga. F. H. Webb, Dist. Mgr. Sou. Sales Reps.: C. A. Carrell, 523 Clairmont Ave., Decatur, Ga. Phone Dearborn 6267; K. J. Pedersen, 801 W. 10th St. (Tel. 2-2903). Charlotte, N. C.: William G. Polley, 937 Cherokee Lane, Signal Mountain, Tenn. Phone Chattanooga 8-2635; John C. Brill, 309 Magazine St., New Orleans, La. Phone Magnolia 5839. Warehouses at Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C., New Orleans, La.

**AKRON BELTING CO.**, THE, Akron, O. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett and Wm. J. Moore, 15 Augusta St., Greenville, S. C.; The Akron Belting Co., 406 S. 2nd St., Memphis, Tenn.

**ALLEN CO.**, 440 River Road, New Bedford, Mass. Sou. Rep.: L. E. Wooten, Fort Mill, S. C.

**AMERICAN BLOWER CORP.**, P. O. Box 58, Roosevelt Park Annex, Detroit, Mich.; 7 N. 6th St., Richmond, Va.; 1211 Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Room 714, 101 Marietta St. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; Room 309, Jahncke Bldg., 816 Howard Ave., New Orleans, La.; 619 Texas Bank Bldg., Dallas, Tex.; 312 Keller Bldg., Houston, Tex.

**AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP.**, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, Wilkinson Blvd., Charlotte, N. C. Hugh Puckett, Sou. Sales Mgr. Reps.: John D. Hunter, E. H. Driver, Paul F. Haddock, Charlotte Office: E. J. Adams, 1401 S. 22nd St., Birmingham, Ala.; Jack B. Button, 610 N. Mendenhall St., Greensboro, N. C.; C. B. Suttle, Jr., 423 Clairmont Ave., Decatur, Ga.; K. E. Youngchild, 10 South St., Mobile, Ala.

**AMERICAN MOISTENING CO.**, Providence, R. I. Sou. Plants, Charlotte, N. C., and Atlanta, Ga.

**AMERICAN VISCOSE CO.**, 350 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

**ARKANSAS CO., Inc.**, P. O. Box 210, Newark, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Jasper M. Brown, 1204 Greenwood Cliff, Charlotte, N. C.

**ARMSTRONG CORK CO.**, Industrial Div., Textile Products Section, Lancaster, Pa. Sou. Office, 33 Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. J. V. Ashley, Sou. Dist. Mgr.

**ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., INC.**, Providence, R. I. Sou. Headquarters, 2130 N. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C. Mgr., Walter T. Bunce, Phone 2-4073; Technical Service Men: Reid Tull, 116 W. Thomas St., Salisbury, N. C. Phone 1497-J; Philip L. Lavoie, 2130 N. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C.; John H. Graham, P. O. Box 904, Greenville, S. C. Phone 2922; John R. Brown, P. O. Box 749, Trussville, Ala. Phone 127; Warehouse, 2130 N. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C.

**ASHWORTH BROS., Inc.**, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep.: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

**ATWOOD MACHINE CO.**, Stonington, Conn. Sou. Rep.: Fred Sails, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

**AUFFMORDT & CO.**, C. A., 468 Fourth Ave., New York City.

**BAHNSON CO., THE**, 1001 S. Marshall St., Winston-Salem, N. C.; 846 Drewery St., Atlanta, Ga.

**BANCROFT BELTING CO.**, Boston, Mass. Warehouse and Sou. Distributor, Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.

**BARBER-COLMAN CO.**, Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office, 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

**BIARIUM REDUCTION CORP.**, S. Charleston, W. Va. Sou. Distributors: American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp.; F. H. Ross & Co., Charlotte, N. C.

**BARKLEY MACHINE WORKS**, Gastonia, N. C.

**BARNES TEXTILE ASSOCIATES, Inc.**, 10 High St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office, 318 Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.

**BECCO SALES CORP.**, Buffalo, N. Y. Sou. Reps.: J. D. Quern and D. S. Quern, 1930 Harris Road, Charlotte, N. C.

**BEST & CO., Inc.**, EDWARD H., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: W. C. Haines, 185 Pinecrest Ave., Decatur, Ga. Phone Dearborn 5974; Ralph Gossett, William J. Moore, 15 Augusta St., Greenville, S. C. Phone 150.

**BOND CO. CHAS.**, 617 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: John C. Turner, 107 16th St., N.W., Phone Hemlock 2113, Atlanta, Ga.; Harold C. Smith, Poinsett Hotel, Greenville, S. C.

**BORNE, SCRYMSEY CO.**, Works and Offices, 632 S. Front St., Elizabeth, N. J.; Warehouse, 815 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Mgr., H. L. Siever, Charlotte, N. C. Reps.: W. B. Uhler, Spartanburg, S. C.; R. C. Young, Charlotte, N. C.; John Ferguson, LaGrange, Ga.

**BROOKLYN PERFEX CORP.**, Brooklyn, N. Y. Sou. Rep.: John Batson, Box 841, Greenville, S. C.

**BROWN CO., THE DAVID**, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps.: Greenville, S. C., Ralph Gossett and Wm. J. Moore; Griffin, Ga., Belton C. Plowden; Dallas, Tex., Russell A. Singleton Co., Inc.; Gastonia, N. C., Gastonia Mill Supply Co.; Chattanooga, Tenn., James Supply Co.; Spartanburg, S. C., Montgomery & Crawford.

**BURKART-SCHIER CHEMICAL CO.**, Chattanooga, Tenn. C. A. Schier, W. A. Bentel, W. J. Kelly, Jr., George S. McCarty, T. A. Martin, George Rodgers, care Burkart-Schier Chemical Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; H. V. Wells, care Burkart-Schier Chemical Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Lawrence Newman, Claude V. Day, care Burkart-Schier Chemical Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; J. A. Brittain, 3526 Cliff Rd., Birmingham, Ala.; Byrd Miller, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Nelson A. Fisher, 1540 Elmdale Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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**CLINTON CO.**, Clinton, Iowa. Sou. Reps.: Luther Knowles, Box 1277, Phone 2-2486, Charlotte, N. C.; Grady Gilbert, Box 342, Phone 3192, Concord, N. C.; Clinton Sales Co., Inc., Geo. B. Moore, Box 481, Phone 822, Spartanburg, S. C.; Boyce L. Estes, Box 132, LaGrange, Ga.; Harold P. Goller, 900 Woodside Bldg., Tel. 3718, Greenville, S. C. Stocks carried at Carolina Transfer and Storage Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Consolidated Brokerage Co., Greenville, S. C.; Bonded Service Warehouse, Atlanta, Ga.; Textile Products Distributing Co., Rock Hill, S. C.; Industrial Chemicals, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

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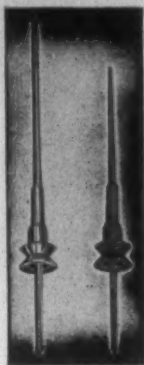
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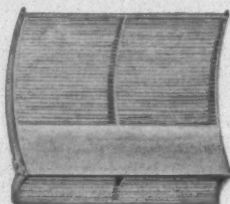
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"Boiler furnaces lined with CARECO last two to four times longer than those lined with fire brick. Write for quotation."

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Manufacturers and Builders of  
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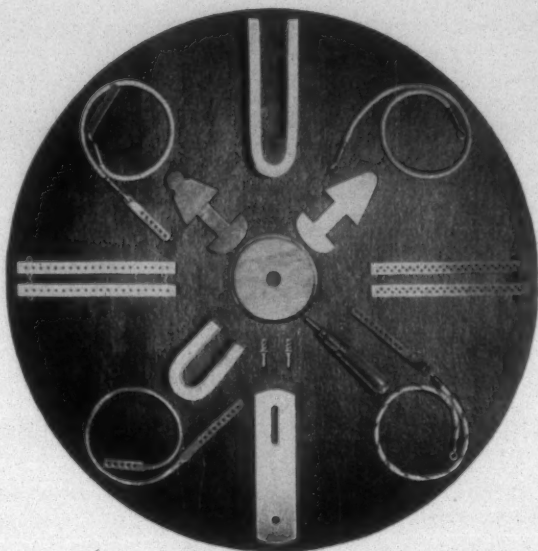
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**RICE DOBBY CHAIN CO.**



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Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear,  
preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest  
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FIDELITY MACHINE CO., 3908-18 Frankford Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Repr.: R. C. Aycock, 911 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

FOSTER MACHINE CO., Westfield, Mass. Sou. Offices, 309 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

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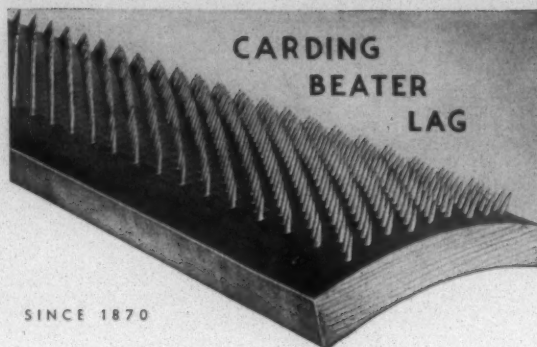
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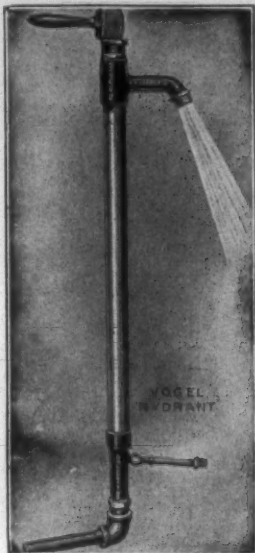
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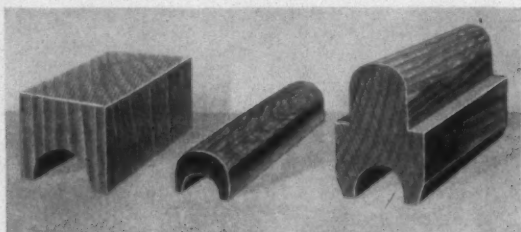


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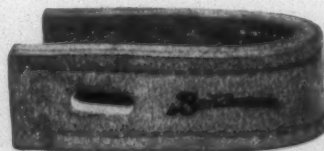
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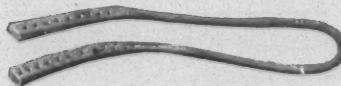
SEND FOR BOOKLET 202



Cotton Loom Picker



Lug Strap



Harness Strap



Check Strap

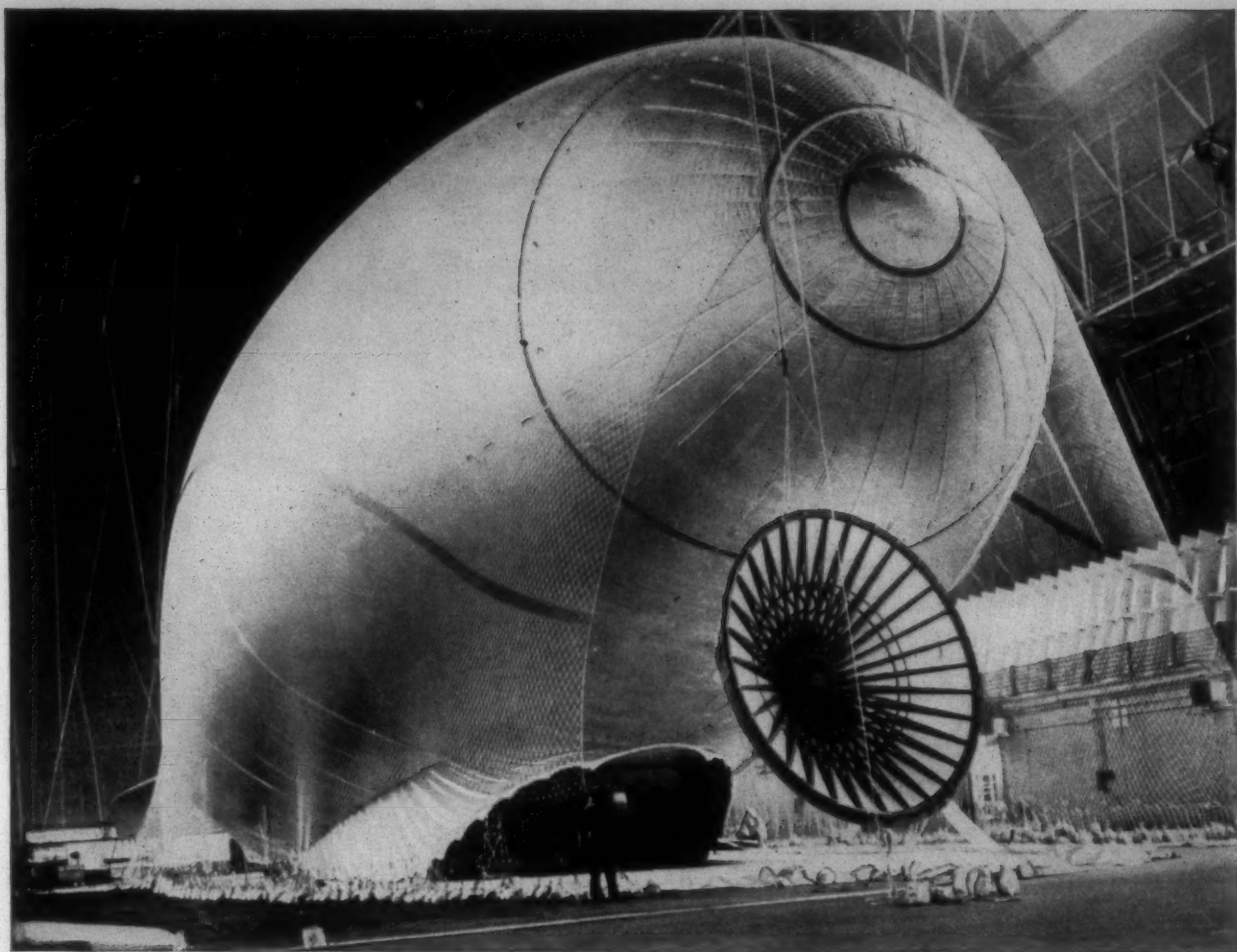
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